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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 1024 - 84th Congress

Chapter 1036 - 2nd Session

S. 3275

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF PUBLIC LAW 1024

Feb. 2, 1956 Senator Magnuson (for himself and Senator Kuchel) introduced S. 3275 which was referred to Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Remarks of author.

May 17, 1956 Senate Committee reported with amendments S. 3275. Senate Report 2017.

May 24, 1956 Senate passed S. 3275 with amendments.

May 28, 1956 S. 3275 referred to House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

June 4, 1956 Rep. Bonner introduced H. R. 11570 which was referred to House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

June 21, 1956 House Committee reported with amendment H. R. 11750. House Report 2519.

July 7, 1956 House passed S. 3275 with amendment (language of H. R. 11570). H. R. 11570 laid on table due to passage of S. 3275.

July 17, 1956 Senate conferees appointed.

July 18, 1956 House conferees appointed.

July 26, 1956 House received^{and agreed to}/conference report. House Report 2942.

July 27, 1956 Senate received^{and agreed to}/conference report.

August 8, 1956 Approved: Public Law 1024 - 84th Congress.

✓ Senate Committee held hearings on S. 2379, 3275, 3339, on March 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 26, 1956.

✓ House Committee held hearings on H. R. 8001, 9552, 10813, and 11309, and H. R. 11570, on May 10, 21, 22, and June 8, 1956.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 1024

FISH AND WILDLIFE ACT OF 1956. Establishes in the Interior Department the position of Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and the position of Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife. Creates a Fish and Wildlife Service in the Department, consisting of two separate agencies to be known as the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife. Requires the transfer to Interior of all functions of the Agriculture Department and other agencies, as determined by the Budget Bureau to relate primarily to the development, advancement, management, conservation, and protection of commercial fisheries. Makes permanent the provision for transfer of certain section 32 funds from Agriculture to Interior, and provides that such sums shall be available until expended.

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 3275

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 23 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 22), 1956

Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself and Mr. KUCHEL) introduced the following bill;
which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interstate and
Foreign Commerce

A BILL

To establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with
respect to the development, conservation for preservation,
management and use of fisheries resources, to create and pre-
scribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commis-
sion, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Fisheries Act of 1956."

4 DECLARATION OF POLICY

5 SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that fish and
6 shellfish resources make a material contribution to the
7 health and well-being of our citizens and constitute an im-
8 portant part of the food-producing segment of the national

1 economy, and that a sound and comprehensive national
2 policy with respect to the development, conservation for
3 preservation, management, and maximum use of such re-
4 sources, the prevention of excessive exploitation thereof, and
5 the promotion and maintenance of prosperous and produc-
6 tive conditions in both the commercial and the sport and
7 recreational fisheries industries is essential in the public
8 interest. The Congress further declares that the provisions
9 of this Act are necessary in order to accomplish such objec-
10 tives, and that this Act shall be administered with due
11 regard to the inherent right of every citizen and resident
12 of the United States to engage in fishing for his own pleas-
13 ure and enjoyment.

14 UNITED STATES FISHERIES COMMISSION

15 SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby created an independent
16 agency of the Government to be known as the United States
17 Fisheries Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "Com-
18 mission") which shall be composed of five members to be
19 appointed by the President, by and with the advice of the
20 Senate. One of such members shall be designated by the
21 President as Chairman of the Commission at the time of
22 nomination. Each such member shall hold office for a term
23 of six years; except that the terms of office of the members
24 first appointed shall expire, as designated by the President
25 at the time of nomination, as follows: One on January 1,

1 1958, one on January 1, 1959, one on January 1, 1960, one
2 on January 1, 1961, and one on January 1, 1962. A
3 vacancy in the membership of the Commission shall not
4 affect the power of the remaining members to exercise the
5 functions of the Commission, and shall be filled in the same
6 manner as is the case of the original appointment. Not more
7 than three members of the Commission shall be members of
8 the same political party. The Chairman of the Commission
9 shall receive compensation at the rate of \$20,000 per annum,
10 and each of the other members of the Commission shall
11 receive compensation at the rate of \$18,000 per annum.

12 (b) Not less than three members of the Commission
13 shall have general knowledge of commercial and sport fishing
14 conditions and of the problems confronting the domestic and
15 international fisheries.

16 (c) In addition to exercising the functions transferred
17 to it by this Act and otherwise provided by law, it shall be
18 the duty of the Commission (1) to assist and advise the
19 appropriate agencies of the several States which have the
20 primary responsibility of managing fisheries, and any inter-
21 national agencies having similar official responsibilities, (2)
22 to promote, conserve, and manage any fisheries in the Terri-
23 -tories and possessions of the United States that remain the
24 sole responsibility of the Federal Government, and (3) to
25 construct, maintain and operate fish cultural stations relating

1 to fish and shellfish, either independently or in cooperation
2 with State, Territorial, and private agencies, to the extent
3 authorized by the Congress and by law.

4 (d) It shall also be the duty of the Commission to pre-
5 pare and submit to the Congress such programs, policies,
6 and directives relating to the advancement, management,
7 regulation, and protection of fisheries as the Commission
8 deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act or as
9 may be required by law.

10 (e) The Commission shall conduct continuing studies,
11 shall prepare and disseminate information, and shall make
12 periodical reports and recommendations to the public, to the
13 President and to the Congress, with respect to the following
14 matters:

15 (1) The production and flow to market of fish and fish-
16 ery products domestically produced;

17 (2) The production and flow to market of fish and fish-
18 ery products produced by foreign producers which affect
19 domestic commercial fisheries;

20 (3) The trends in production of the various kinds of
21 fish and shellfish;

22 (4) The measures which are appropriate to assure the
23 maximum sustainable production of fish and fishery products

1 and to prevent unnecessary and excessive fluctuations in such
2 production;

3 (5) The measures that are necessary to prevent the
4 excessive and harmful exploitation of the fisheries resources;

5 (6) The methods and practices used in catching and
6 taking fish and shellfish that are wasteful and that have the
7 effect of diminishing the fisheries resources in the waters of
8 the Continental Shelf and the high seas;

9 (7) The competitive economic position of the various
10 fish and fishery products with respect to each other and to
11 competitive fish and fishery products produced by foreign
12 producers;

13 (8) The market conditions, amount of production, and
14 general economic position of fish and fishery products in the
15 countries in which such products constitute an important part
16 of the food supply; and

17 (9) Any other matters which in the judgment of the
18 Commission are of public interest in connection with any
19 phases of fisheries operations.

20 (f) The Commission shall cooperate to the fullest practi-
21 cable extent with the Secretary of State in providing repre-
22 sentation at all meetings and conferences relating to fisheries

1 in which representatives of the United States and foreign
2 countries participate. The Secretary of State shall, wherever
3 possible, designate at least one member of the Commission
4 to the negotiating team in all matters relating to international
5 fisheries.

6 (g) The Secretary of State and all other officials having
7 responsibilities in the fields of technical and economic aid to
8 foreign nations shall consult with the Commission in all
9 cases in which the interests of domestic commercial and sport
10 fisheries are involved with a view to assuring that such in-
11 terests are adequately represented at all times.

12 (h) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the
13 Commission shall be represented in all international negotia-
14 tions conducted by the United States pursuant to section 350
15 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, in any case in which
16 domestic commercial and sport fisheries are directly affected
17 by such negotiations.

18 (i) The Commission shall make such studies and inves-
19 tigations relating to fishing operations on the high seas as
20 it deems necessary for the welfare and protection of domes-
21 tic fisheries, and shall make reports and recommendations
22 to the Congress and to the Secretary of State with respect

1 to any practices, operations, or conditions or any other mat-
2 ters that it deems to be detrimental to, or vital to the security
3 and welfare of, such fisheries.

4 (j) The Commission is authorized, in accordance with
5 the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1949,
6 as amended, to appoint and fix the compensation of such
7 personnel as it deems necessary to carry out the provisions
8 of this Act.

9 (k) The Commission may request and secure the advice
10 or assistance of any department or agency of the Govern-
11 ment, and any such department or agency which furnishes
12 advice or assistance to the Commission may expend its
13 own funds for such purposes, with or without reimburse-
14 ment from the Commission as may be agreed upon between
15 the Commission and the department or agency.

16 (l) The Commission shall consult periodically with the
17 various governmental, private nonprofit and other agencies
18 which have to do with any phase of noncommercial fishing
19 with respect to any problems that may arise in connection
20 with such fishing.

21 (m) The Commission may make such rules and regu-
22 lations as it deems necessary to carry out the provisions of

1 this Act, and all such rules and regulations shall be published
2 in the Federal Register as in the case of those of any other
3 agency.

4 (n) The Commission shall make an annual report to
5 the Congress with respect to its activities under this Act.

6 TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS TO COMMISSION

7 SEC. 4. (a) There are hereby transferred to the Com-
8 mission all the functions of the Department of the Interior
9 (including the functions of the Secretary thereof and of the
10 Fish and Wildlife Service) relating in any manner to fish-
11 eries, and the development, advancement, management,
12 conservation, and protection thereof.

13 (b) In addition, the functions of the Secretary of the
14 Interior (1) relating to the protection of fur seals, and to
15 the supervision of the Pribilof Islands and the care of the
16 natives thereof; and (2) relating to the Whaling Convention
17 Act of 1949 (Public Law 676, Eighty-first Congress) and
18 any other functions of the Secretary relating to hair-seals,
19 sea-lions, whales, and other mammals, are hereby transferred
20 to, and shall hereafter be exercised by, the Commission.

21 (c) There are hereby transferred to the Commission all
22 functions of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of
23 Commerce and the head of any other department or agency,
24 which are now exercised by them or provided for under
25 any Act of Congress and which relate in any manner to

1 fisheries; but nothing in this subsection shall be construed to
2 interfere with or modify the authority of the Department of
3 State or the Secretary thereof to negotiate or enter into any
4 international agreements or conventions with respect to the
5 development, management or protection of any fisheries
6 resources.

7 (d) There are hereby transferred to the Commission so
8 much of the personnel, property, facilities, records, and un-
9 expended balances of appropriations, allocations and other
10 funds (available or to be made available) as the Director of
11 the Bureau of the Budget determines to be necessary in con-
12 nection with the exercise of the functions transferred to the
13 Commission by subsection (a), (b) and (c) of this section.

14 MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

15 SEC. 5. Close cooperation shall be established and main-
16 tained between the United States and Canada, and between
17 the United States and Mexico, through fisheries agreements,
18 in the interest of conserving and utilizing to the fullest prac-
19 ticable extent the stocks of food fish and shellfish which
20 inhabit the waters of the Continental Shelf. Such cooperation
21 shall also be established and maintained between the United
22 States and other nations through fisheries agreements relating
23 to the conservation and use of the stocks of food fish which
24 inhabit the waters of the high seas.

25 SEC. 6. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to interfere

1 in any manner with the rights of any State under the Sub-
2 merged Lands Act (Public Law 31, Eighty-third Congress)
3 or otherwise provided by law.

4 SEC. 7. (a) It shall be unlawful for any citizen of the
5 United States—

6 (1) to catch or take any salmon, trout, or other
7 fishes on the high seas (except as authorized by the
8 Commission for experimental or sport fishing purposes)
9 with any form of net, gear, or other appliance which the
10 Commission finds would prevent or interfere with the
11 conservation of such fishes; and

12 (2) to fish for or catch any species of shellfish in
13 the waters of either the Atlantic Ocean or the Pacific
14 Ocean by means of tangle nets or any other device or
15 gear which the Commission finds would have the un-
16 avoidable result of taking immature and female shellfish
17 at the same time that marketable male shellfish are
18 taken.

19 (b) The Commission is authorized to make such rules
20 and regulations as may be necessary to enforce the provi-
21 sions of this section.

22 (c) Any person who violates any provision of this sec-
23 tion, or any rule or regulation prescribed by the Commis-
24 sion pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, shall be

1 fined not more than \$ or imprisoned for not more
2 than years, or both.

3 AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATION

4 SEC. 8. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
5 such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of
6 this Act.

A BILL

To establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to the development, conservation for preservation, management and use of fisheries resources, to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MAGNUSON and Mr. KUCHEL.

FEBRUARY 23 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 22), 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Interstate and Foreign Commerce

traveling Congress, and sympathetic judges were appointed to replace them.

In the educational field, Mario Silva Jonama, a fanatic Communist teacher, became virtually a dictator of the men teachers' school; María de Sellarés, another Communist became director of the School for Women Teachers; Virginia Bravo Letelier, a Chilean Communist, headed the rural educational system; Rafael Tischler, a notorious Communist, became director of the Labor Union for Workers in Education. A Communist front was organized to penetrate San Carlos University, and with typical Communist irony, it was called the Democratic University Front.* Thus, in our educational system, we soon found that the Communists were in control not only of the hiring and firing of teachers, but also of the selection of curricula.

And in the political field, using their control over the important labor and agrarian vote as a weapon, the Communists soon gained controlling positions in all of our major political parties.

I believe it is highly significant that through this period of securing control of the important fields of our political, social, and economic life, the Communists either remained in the background or maintained the disguise of liberals. From the very beginning, however, a few of us knew, they were actively recruiting the young intellectuals and workers, organizing them into cells, and indoctrinating them in Marxist principles and tactics.

Then, shortly before the election of Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán, the party came out into the open. In 1950 the Communist Party of Guatemala made its public appearance under the leadership of José Manuel Fortuny. About the same time another branch of the party came into being, apparently for the purpose of evading article 32 of the constitution, which, in effect, outlaws the Communist Party. This branch was called the Labor Revolutionary Party and was headed by Gutiérrez. After a trip to Moscow by Gutiérrez, however, the two parties were united into the Guatemalan Workers Party, under the leadership of Fortuny. An interesting aspect is that the Guatemalan Government directly subsidized the party's official newspaper, Octubre, which carried as its motto, "For a strong, large Communist Party," by placing complimentary ads in its issues.

I think that another highly significant aspect of the political tactics of the Communists in Guatemala, is that even after they came out in the open, with their own official party and candidates, the Communists continued their dominant positions in the other political parties. On more than one occasion, they supported their hand-picked candidates from the other parties, over their own official party candidates.

After the election of Arbenz, the Communist tactics became increasingly bolder, and more apparent to the public. In Arbenz the Communists had a disciple who declared, shortly before his inauguration, and I quote: "The world is divided into two groups; on the one side the United States and the nations of the capitalistic system, with their great economic power; and on the other side the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics controlling a group of nations with the almost mystic ideology opposed to a decadent imperialistic system". And he added, "Perhaps we, the men of the present generation will not see it, but in this fight the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is going to win". This, of course, is the typical Leninist formula of reducing the political problems of the world into the over-simplification of the "inevitable" fight between communism and capitalism. Arbenz, on assuming office, named as his principal adviser,

the Communist leader, Fortuny. It is small wonder that the Communist conspirators, in order to secure the election of Arbenz went even to the lengths of contriving the assassination of his popular opponent, Coronel Francisco Javier Arana, and an outspoken anti-Communist.

I regret deeply, that I do not have the time to go into detail on the second aspect of the Guatemalan case, one in which I as all loyal Guatemalans can view with real pride—our liberation from the Communist tyranny. And ladies and gentlemen, it was a tyranny—of the most ruthless sort. From the very beginning of the Arévalo regime, the secret police resorted to search without warrant, and arrests without formal charges or trials. Hundreds of opponents to the Communists were forced into exile. After the murder of Arana and the election of Arbenz the oppressive tactics became increasingly harsh, and finally culminated in the reign of terror that preceded the liberation, a reign of terror during which hundreds of anti-Communists were seized, brutally tortured, mutilated and finally murdered.

It is not only lack of time, but my main purpose here is to analyze the tactics the Communists followed in Guatemala, and the factors that made them successful. In the discussion of these factors, I believe there is one aspect of the Liberation Movement which must be considered. For it was by attacking these factors that Colonel Castillo overthrew the Communist regime. It was ideas that won in Guatemala—not guns and tanks and planes. For months preceding the revolution, Colonel Castillo and his followers bombarded the people of Guatemala with a systematic barrage of pamphlets and newspapers published by groups in exile, and with broadcasts over the clandestine radio. All of these were aimed at exposing to the people of Guatemala the true nature of the Communist controlled government and its ties with the Kremlin, and at convincing them of the superior advantages of democracy. So when the final test came, Arbenz and his Communist mentors found that not only were they unable to command the army and air force, but even the workers and the Campesinos deserted them. The people had become convinced, and in Castillo Armas they had found a leader. Permit me, for the sake of emphasis, repeat those factors briefly; first, the lack of real understanding of the political and philosophical meaning of democracy; second, the lack of understanding of the tactics and imperialistic aims of communism; and third, the unawareness of the danger that communism presents, and the headway it has already made. To these I could add a fourth factor, although it is of a slightly different nature, the spirit of political, social and economic unrest. I did not list this in the beginning, because it is to a considerable degree, Communist inspired. The principal tactic being used by the Communists throughout the hemisphere today, is the fomenting of discontent and unrest, in an obvious plan to create a chaotic situation they will be able to exploit.

Those are the factors that made the Communist control of my country possible. And, also let me repeat, for emphasis, those factors are prevalent today in many nations in this hemisphere.

We in Guatemala do not believe that our fight against communism is won, by any means. That is why we are so determined to prove to our people that democracy, once properly understood and applied, offers to all individuals willing to accept its responsibilities, the better way of life. However, even then, we shall not feel secure. We know that we are part of this hemisphere. And as long as a single nation remains vulnerable, we in Guatemala, too, are vulnerable.

Therefore, speaking entirely unofficially, I should like to propose for your discussion

and consideration, an idea that is provoking considerable thought in my country. Not a detailed solution—but at least an idea.

I am convinced that we must find a way to mobilize the anti-Communist thought in this hemisphere, into an effective force to cope with these prevailing ignorances that endanger our freedom. I suggest a movement on a hemispheric basis, which would:

A. Educate all classes of people, in all of our countries, in the full political and philosophical meaning of democracy; not only in the benefits that it offers the individual, but also in the duties, the responsibilities that it imposes on him if those benefits are to be enjoyed.

B. Educate all classes of our people in the true nature of communism, and particularly its tactics and its imperialistic aims.

C. Acquaint our peoples with the day-to-day, week-to-week, and year-to-year activities of the Communist conspiracy, so that we can better evaluate its gains, and so that our governments can devise methods to counterbalance them.

I present this idea not as a cure-all. But simply as one step to be taken in the continuing fight, which I fear will outlast our lives, between the two great ideological forces, democracy and communism. Surely the knowledge—not only of what we are fighting against, but also of what we are fighting for, is an indispensable weapon in this historic struggle. And since all of us in the hemisphere are the objects of Communist attack, and all are to a greater or lesser degree, vulnerable, I propose a defense on a hemispheric scale. I limit this particular program to this hemisphere, because, as I already pointed out, the imperialistic tactics of the Communist conspiracy here, differ from those followed in other critical areas of the world.

If this were possible, if we should team our resources in a common effort and bring the whole truth to the peoples of our hemisphere, we would have taken a long and sure step toward the goal of true freedom that only democracy can bring.

I once again thank Rollins College for the opportunity given me to address you here today and thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your attention.

A NATIONAL POLICY WITH RESPECT TO MANAGEMENT, CONSERVATION, AND WELFARE OF FISHERIES RESOURCES

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, the hour is late, but I have a matter of great importance which I wish to discuss briefly today, and I also desire to introduce a bill which now lies on the desk. It seems to me quite appropriate that I take the matter up at this time, because the Senate is in the throes of discussing the so-called agricultural bill. My bill, Mr. President, deals with another problem which relates to the farmers of the sea.

It is with regard to a sad state of affairs that I come before the Members of the Senate today to offer a form of relief and security for an important segment of our national economy.

It is in the interests of our domestic commercial and sport fisheries of the United States, of Alaska, of our other Territories and possessions, and of the fisheries on the high seas, that I wish to inform the Senate of the serious plight of the fisheries industry and to explain the purpose of a bill which I am introducing, on behalf of myself and the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL]

to give our domestic fisheries the rightful recognition they deserve.

During the interim between the last session of Congress and the present time, I have conducted hearings of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, along with my esteemed colleague, the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL], in Alaska and in the principal fishing centers of the Pacific coast.

At the hearings held in various cities, our committee members were joined by other Members of Congress from both the Senate and the House of Representatives, including the Honorable Delegate E. L. BARTLETT of Alaska, and the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL].

I might say that all the Members of Congress present at the hearings showed a profound interest in hearing what the various witnesses had to say about conditions prevailing in our domestic fisheries industry.

I would like now briefly to summarize the testimony and ideas of more than 200 witnesses engaged in or closely associated with commercial fisheries, who testified at the hearings. Among those witnesses were the Honorable B. Frank Heintzleman, Governor of Alaska, members of State and Territorial legislatures, mayors of cities, members of local chambers of commerce, fishermen, fish packers, shipbuilders, and representatives of marine supply houses, and other allied industries.

First of all we were informed that our Alaska salmon industry is in bad financial condition and practically out of business. There are no longer great runs of salmon returning to the 2,000 rivers and streams of the territory.

The total annual salmon pack for Alaska during the past 10 years has dwindled to less than one half the average yield maintained for the previous 20 years—with the 1955 season's catch the lowest in 48 years.

This means an annual loss to our fisheries industry of over \$45 million and the possibility of a complete curtailment of all salmon fishing in many areas in order to bring the runs back.

The declining stocks of salmon in Alaska have shown a decided downward trend since 1950, when a sudden drop of 25 percent in production occurred. The decline since then indicates fewer salmon are returning to the streams.

From the thoughts expressed by the many interested persons contacted during our Senate investigation, there is but one answer as to how the present crisis in the Alaskan salmon industry came about. We have failed in our management of this valuable resource.

We have harvested too many and allowed too few salmon to ascend unmolested to the spawning streams required by nature to reproduce the runs.

In addition to our robbing the streams of the seed to reproduce the runs, we have done nothing to protect and assist the salmon and their spawn against the natural predators and environmental conditions. This accounts for a 99 percent mortality in the species from the egg status to the seaward migrating stage.

I believe that in addition to the millions of pounds of food lost annually through our careless management in allowing these valuable fisheries to decline we have created a far more grievous error. We have failed to give to the many problems affecting our domestic food fisheries resources the rightful attention they should have on a national level in Government.

In contrast, land farmers of the Nation over the past 20 years have made wonderful progress in increasing the production and quality of food on their farms; and in this connection they have had the assistance of an independent and respected agency of our national Government.

I am now placing before Congress a bill that will provide for a more practical manner of managing our domestic fisheries in cooperation with the States, Territories, and international agencies in which we participate.

In addition to the salmon crisis in Alaska I find, through our lack of sound fisheries management, that the Government has inflicted severe handicaps upon our own fishermen and fish handlers up and down the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and also along the gulf coast, while helping fishermen and producers in other countries. This is somewhat similar to what was brought out by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] in our discussion today.

Through our national policy in permitting duty-free fish imports to flood domestic markets in competition with our own fishermen and packers, we have practically forced a major portion of our food fisheries enterprises out of business.

This does not mean that anyone is speaking against the reciprocal trade agreements; but in this case, these products come into our country absolutely duty-free.

During the period between 1935 and 1954 edible fish imports alone have increased from an annual rate of 325 million pounds to 803 million pounds, with dollar values increasing from \$27,500,000 to \$203,600,000. Most of this increase has been in direct competition with domestically produced fish; and in 1953 foreign fish imports comprised 35.2 percent of all fish food available on the domestic market.

Tunafish imports, including processed and unprocessed fish, from 1949 to 1954, increased from an annual rate of 14,500,000 pounds to 170 million pounds, with imports totaling 40.1 percent of all available tuna sold on our domestic market during 1954.

The result of this impact of excessive tuna and other fish imports upon our domestic fisheries has been to deprive United States citizens of their market and the opportunity of fulfilling the fisheries needs of the Nation with supplies which they might readily obtain on the high seas and in coastal areas.

They have been forced to curtail their efforts and to sell their catches at prices comparable to those quoted by foreign producers, whose fishermen receive a standard wage of one-fifth to one-tenth the earnings of an average American laborer. During 1954, trawler-caught

bottom fish imports amounted to over 52 percent of domestic consumption.

With this open-door policy permitting low tariff and duty-free fish imports to enter our country, every fish-producing nation in the world has its eyes on United States markets to sell its fish. Almost daily we read accounts of trade organizations being formed in foreign countries to promote the sale of their fish. They have been encouraged to do so by our own State Department officials—while our Government fisheries people sit by and, so far as I can ascertain, say nothing.

I have been concerned for some time over the attitude of our State Department and the administration in surrendering our domestic market to foreign fish producers.

In the May 1951 issue of United States Fish and Wildlife Commercial Fisheries Review, Mr. William C. Herrington, fisheries adviser for the State Department, made a statement in which he related in detail how necessary it is to have American support in advancing and building up Japanese fisheries operations even though our own fishermen would have to restrict their operations.

In summarizing his comments Mr. Herrington made, the following statement regarding the United States fisheries industry's position in relation to fish imports:

In face of this situation, what course should the United States fishery industry adopt? With no protection there is very little doubt that the United States tuna fishery would greatly decline if not practically disappear. On the other hand, to ask for complete protection would be attempting to fly directly into the face of basic United States policy—and remember—that there is plenty of evidence that most people believe this policy is in the overall national interest. To find a course which will fit in with United States policy and win public support, it appears that the tuna industry must work out a position intermediate between complete protection and no protection.

Of course, there is now no protection at all.

There is much evidence today in the tuna industry, 5 years after Mr. Herrington's statement, that he was correct that "With no protection the American tuna industry would disappear," for today they are on the very edge of complete bankruptcy. Every tuna ship is now tied up. This represents millions of dollars of investment and thousands of persons unemployed.

During the past 4 years the tuna industry has struggled in vain for a program such as that suggested by Mr. Herrington, namely, some middle ground between complete protection and no protection of their market. But the administration and the State Department have failed to act—in fact, they have refused to act.

During my 20 years in Congress I have always been sympathetic to and interested in helping to provide funds to carry out the studies and programs advocated by our Wildlife Service people to aid our fisheries.

I have felt that any program or proposal offered to aid the fisheries was in

the best interest of the people in the industry.

I am of the opinion now that not only have we poorly managed our fisheries, but we are far behind time in applying modern methods of water farming to foster the growth of marine foods. The evidence produced at the hearings was unanimous on this point. I believe it is time to act, not to study.

At our Seattle hearings last fall we heard from one of our Nation's most successful fish farmers, the head of the applied laboratory at the University of Washington School of Fisheries.

Dr. Lauren R. Donaldson gave a very convincing account of how it is possible to increase our Alaskan salmon fisheries to about any productive level we wish through proper regulatory measures, predator control, and stream and lake fertilization. He also stated—and he is an expert in this field—that the concrete results of any fisheries program can be evaluated only in numbers of fish in the water or landed by the fishermen.

Following Dr. Donaldson, Mr. Clarence Pautzke, Chief of the Fisheries Division of the Washington State Game Department, told how under his direction more than 260 lakes in Washington State had been poisoned out to eliminate all forms of undesirable marine life, and then restocked with trout from their hatcheries. The net results of this program have been a 1,000-percent increase in available fish for Washington sportsmen over a period of 7 years.

These men are not just fussing around making studies, they are producing fish. I think it is time something was done about the problem on a national scale.

One other factor regarding our Alaska salmon industry is that many fishermen and packers believe the tremendous increase in the Japanese catch of salmon on the high seas has a direct bearing upon the sharp decrease of salmon on our side of the Pacific.

Many fishermen claim that net-marked salmon have appeared in their catches in Bristol Bay, even though no fishing is conducted in front of that bay. They say that this is a sure sign that the Japanese are catching our fish. If that be true, it would be in violation of the treaty concluded between the United States and Japan after the war.

Our scientists assigned to the job of finding out about the possibility of Asian and North American stocks of salmon intermingling on the high seas appear to doubt the idea that Japanese fishermen are taking salmon headed for Alaskan streams.

We do know, however, that taking salmon on the high seas a considerable distance offshore is a wasteful, destructive practice. There is no way under such operations to secure adequate escapement to replenish the runs.

We know that fisheries studies all take time and a considerable amount of funds. The Government Wildlife Service has given considerable attention to this problem, but apparently they have not found the answers.

If the Japanese fishermen are taking North American fish, as the fishermen indicate, and if our Alaska salmon runs

continue to decline as they have in the past 3 years, our Alaska salmon fisheries may be wiped out before our services have determined the true cause.

In addition to Alaska salmon, tuna, and other fish problems on the Pacific coast, from Maine to Florida our Atlantic coastal fisheries are becoming less productive each year, especially on the New England Banks.

The once proud trawler fishing fleets of New York and Boston are becoming outmoded with the times.

During the past 20 years the annual trawler bottom fish landings at Boston alone have dropped from 300 million pounds to approximately one-half that amount. No new ocean trawlers have been built to continue these operations.

Other nations are expanding this type of fishing operation for the reason that they have a market for their fish, a good share of it right here in our United States. This is possible because we are sacrificing our own fishermen's markets by turning them over to foreigners.

Established marine- and fishing-gear suppliers throughout the country are also faced with serious handicaps in their trade through the competition of low-priced imports. Some items arriving from factories abroad are financed by American capital to take advantage of low-cost labor in the manufacture of their products, which they sell at high United States prices.

There is a peril point in these enterprises as a result of which our industries can be forced out of business. No one seems to be applying the brakes.

The seriousness of the problems of our domestic fisheries that I have outlined today can hardly be emphasized in this brief message.

The astonishing fact brought out at our hearings with the industry is that not one employee in our Government has raised his voice at a national or international level to protect and defend the position of United States fishermen in the security of their markets and in their inherent rights to accustomed fishing areas.

I hope that all the Members of Congress will join with me in supporting this bill and other necessary legislation to follow in providing relief and averting the crisis that now faces our domestic fisheries.

The United States, with our increasing population, cannot afford to allow our fisheries resources and enterprises to deteriorate and become an unimportant segment of our national economy.

We must no longer be content with pretentious stories about the need for continued studies about the life and habits of fish. We must direct our efforts toward farming our streams and water areas to create a healthy condition in all fisheries.

It is in the Nation's best interests that we direct our attention toward giving the fisheries of the country the recognition they should have, and that we hereafter employ experienced, competent personnel to manage, defend, and promote the welfare of our fisheries.

Mr. President, I might take just a moment or two to say briefly, that the

bill provides for the abolition of the Fish and Wildlife Service in the Department of the Interior and creates an independent commission of five members, which will be the Fisheries Commission of the United States, and establishes a fishing policy for the whole United States. That is long overdue. The bill puts fisheries in the right perspective in our Nation's economy. It puts our fisheries problem, both international and domestic, in the right perspective in regard to our dealings with other countries in this matter. This country has been making fisheries treaties, many of which have gone through the committee headed by the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], who is now occupying the Chair. In the negotiation of those treaties United States fishing interests have been at a disadvantage. We have been dealing with men at Cabinet level from other maritime and fisheries countries, while subheads of subdepartments have represented this country.

The bill would create an independent commission, free it from the politics and necessity of making yearly regulations, and offer a hope that we may rehabilitate an industry which is fast declining. I have sat on the Appropriations Committee and have seen millions of dollars voted for conservation of our fisheries resources, but apparently that has been of no avail, because the whole industry has been dropping and dropping and dropping. As one fisherman put it to me, "We have no place to go but up."

Surely it is high time that we took hold of the problem and put our fisheries on such a level in the national Government that immediate steps could be taken to rehabilitate our depleted runs and the almost economic bankruptcy facing the fishermen of the Nation.

Mr. President, I introduce the bill and ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3275) to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to the development, conservation for preservation, management and use of fisheries resources, to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. MAGNUSON, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Fisheries Act of 1956."

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that fish and shellfish resources make a material contribution to the health and well-being of our citizens and constitute an important part of the food-producing segment of the national economy, and that a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to the development, conservation for preservation, management, and maximum use of such resources, the prevention of excessive exploitation thereof, and the promotion and maintenance of prosperous and productive

conditions in both the commercial and the sport and recreational fisheries industries is essential in the public interest. The Congress further declares that the provisions of this act are necessary in order to accomplish such objectives, and that this act shall be administered with due regard to the inherent right of every citizen and resident of the United States to engage in fishing for his own pleasure and enjoyment.

UNITED STATES FISHERIES COMMISSION

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby created an independent agency of the Government to be known as the United States Fisheries Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission") which shall be composed of five members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate. One of such members shall be designated by the President as Chairman of the Commission at the time of nomination. Each such member shall hold office for a term of 6 years; except that the terms of office of the members first appointed shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of nomination, as follows: 1 on January 1, 1958, 1 on January 1, 1959, 1 on January 1, 1960, 1 on January 1, 1961, and 1 on January 1, 1962. A vacancy in the membership of the Commission shall not affect the power of the remaining members to exercise the functions of the Commission, and shall be filled in the same manner as is the case of the original appointment. Not more than 3 members of the Commission shall be members of the same political party. The Chairman of the Commission shall receive compensation at the rate of \$20,000 per annum, and each of the other members of the Commission shall receive compensation at the rate of \$18,000 per annum.

(b) Not less than three members of the Commission shall have general knowledge of commercial and sport fishing conditions and of the problems confronting the domestic and international fisheries.

(c) In addition to exercising the functions transferred to it by this act and otherwise provided by law, it shall be the duty of the Commission (1) to assist and advise the appropriate agencies of the several States which have the primary responsibility of managing fisheries, and any international agencies having similar official responsibilities, (2) to promote, conserve and manage any fisheries in the territories and possessions of the United States that remain the sole responsibility of the Federal Government, and (3) to construct, maintain and operate fish cultural stations relating to fish and shellfish, either independently or in cooperation with State, Territorial, and private agencies, to the extent authorized by the Congress and by law.

(d) It shall also be the duty of the Commission to prepare and submit to the Congress such programs, policies, and directives relating to the advancement, management, regulation, and protection of fisheries as the Commission deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this act or as may be required by law.

(e) The Commission shall conduct continuing studies, shall prepare and disseminate information, and shall make periodical reports and recommendations to the public, to the President and to the Congress, with respect to the following matters:

(1) The production and flow to market of fish and fishery products domestically produced;

(2) The production and flow to market of fish and fishery products produced by foreign producers which affect domestic commercial fisheries;

(3) The trends in production of the various kinds of fish and shellfish;

(4) The measures which are appropriate to assure the maximum sustainable produc-

tion of fish and fishery products and to prevent unnecessary and excessive fluctuations in such production;

(5) The measures that are necessary to prevent the excessive and harmful exploitation of the fisheries resources;

(6) The methods and practices used in matching and taking fish and shellfish that are wasteful and that have the effect of diminishing the fisheries resources in the waters of the Continental Shelf and the high seas;

(7) The competitive economic position of the various fish and fishery products with respect to each other and to competitive fish and fishery products produced by foreign producers.

(8) The market conditions, amount of production, and general economic position of fish and fishery products in the countries in which such products constitute an important part of the food supply; and

(9) Any other matters which in the judgment of the Commission are of public interest in connection with any phases of fisheries operations.

(f) The Commission shall cooperate to the fullest practicable extent with the Secretary of State in providing representation at all meetings and conferences relating to fisheries in which representatives of the United States and foreign countries participate. The Secretary of State shall, wherever possible, designate at least one member of the Commission to the negotiating team in all matters relating to international fisheries.

(g) The Secretary of State and all other officials having responsibilities in the fields of technical and economic aid to foreign nations shall consult with the Commission in all cases in which the interests of domestic commercial and sport fisheries are involved with a view to assuring that such interests are adequately represented at all times.

(h) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commission shall be represented in all international negotiations conducted by the United States pursuant to section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, in any case in which domestic commercial and sport fisheries are directly affected by such negotiations.

(i) The Commission shall make such studies and investigations relating to fishing operations on the high seas as it deems necessary for the welfare and protection of domestic fisheries, and shall make reports and recommendations to the Congress and to the Secretary of State with respect to any practices, operations, or conditions or any other matters that it deems to be detrimental to, or vital to the security and welfare of, such fisheries.

(j) The Commission is authorized, in accordance with the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as it deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

(k) The Commission may request and secure the advice or assistance of any department or agency of the Government, and any such department or agency which furnishes advice or assistance to the Commission may expend its own funds for such purposes, with or without reimbursement from the Commission as may be agreed upon between the Commission and the department or agency.

(l) The Commission shall consult periodically with the various governmental, private nonprofit, and other agencies which have to do with any phase of noncommercial fishing with respect to any problems that may arise in connection with such fishing.

(m) The Commission may make such rules and regulations as it deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, and all such rules and regulations shall be published in the Federal Register as in the case of those of any other agency.

(n) The Commission shall make an annual report to the Congress with respect to its activities under this act.

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS TO COMMISSION

SEC. 4. (a) There are hereby transferred to the Commission all the functions of the Department of the Interior (including the functions of the Secretary thereof and of the Fish and Wildlife Service) relating in any manner to fisheries, and the development, advancement, management, conservation, and protection thereof.

(b) In addition, the functions of the Secretary of the Interior (1) relating to the protection of fur seals, and to the supervision of the Pribilof Islands and the care of the natives thereof, and (2) relating to the Whaling Convention Act of 1949 (Public Law 676, 81st Cong.) and any other functions of the Secretary relating to hair seals, sea lions, whales, and other mammals, are hereby transferred to, and shall hereafter be exercised by, the Commission.

(c) There are hereby transferred to the Commission all functions of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the head of any other department or agency, which are now exercised by them or provided for under any act of Congress and which relate in any manner to fisheries; but nothing in this subsection shall be construed to interfere with or modify the authority of the Department of State or the Secretary thereof to negotiate or enter into any international agreements or conventions with respect to the development, management, or protection of any fisheries resources.

(d) There are hereby transferred to the Commission so much of the personnel, property, facilities, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available or to be made available) as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget determines to be necessary in connection with the exercise of the functions transferred to the Commission by subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this section.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 5. Close cooperation shall be established and maintained between the United States and Canada, and between the United States and Mexico, through fisheries agreements, in the interest of conserving and utilizing to the fullest practicable extent the stocks of food fish and shellfish which inhabit the waters of the Continental Shelf. Such cooperation shall also be established and maintained between the United States and other nations through fisheries agreements relating to the conservation and use of the stocks of food fish which inhabit the waters of the high seas.

SEC. 6. Nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere in any manner with the rights of any State under the Submerged Lands Act (Public Law 31, 83d Cong.) or otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 7. (a) It shall be unlawful for any citizen of the United States—

(1) to catch or take any salmon, trout or other fishes on the high seas (except as authorized by the Commission for experimental or sport fishing purposes) with any form of net, gear or other appliance which the Commission finds would prevent or interfere with the conservation of such fishes; and

(2) to fish for or catch any species of shellfish in the waters of either the Atlantic Ocean or the Pacific Ocean by means of tangle nets or any other device or gear which the Commission finds would have the unavoidable result of taking immature and female shellfish at the same time that marketable male shellfish are taken.

(b) The Commission is authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to enforce the provisions of this section.

(c) Any person who violates any provision of this section, or any rule or regulation prescribed by the Commission pursuant to sub-

section (b) of this section, shall be fined not more than \$_____ or imprisoned for not more than _____ years, or both.

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATION

SEC. 8. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES, LOBBYING, ETC.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the call of the roll be rescinded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore, without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I desire to make an announcement, before the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, makes certain recommendations:

Mr. President, I am recommending for membership on the Special Committee created yesterday the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], the junior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], and the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY].

These recommendations represent the combined judgment of the many Members I have consulted on this side of the aisle. We were seeking certain qualities of experience, temperament, and interest that are essential for the type of investigation that is to be conducted. In these four Senators, we believe those qualities are combined to the highest degree. These selections have the approval of the majority policy committee and the majority steering committee.

We felt the need of men experienced in the work of the Privileges and Elections Subcommittee. It has an important jurisdiction in this matter.

We felt the need of men experienced in the work of the Government Operations Committee. It has jurisdiction over the lobby laws.

We felt the need of men experienced in the work of the Judiciary Committee. It has authority over many features of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act.

But we knew that our objective would not be attained merely by finding a representative from each Committee. The assignment called for men who were experienced in the techniques of investigation, who were mature and prudent, who were vigorous and enthusiastic for the assignment, who had some background in the fields which would be explored.

To my mind, these four men do not represent committees. They represent the entire Senate and, beyond the Senate, the people of the United States, who have the basic interest in this investigation.

I first approached the distinguished senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] and his equally respected and

beloved colleague, the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]. I asked them whether they desired to serve on the expanded inquiry which grows out of the fine work they have done.

Both carry heavy burdens—in fact, some of the greatest responsibilities of the Senate. Both are candidates for reelection. They felt that the additional burden of an investigation which will last for many months would be too great.

The question was explored further. In a short time, the pattern became clear.

The junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] who has served in Congress since the 76th Congress and in the Senate since 1953, is one of our most vigorous and effective members. Furthermore, he is the chairman of the Privileges and Elections Subcommittee, which has an important responsibility in this matter. His reputation rests upon distinguished service with the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, the Rules and Administration Committee, and the Senate Democratic Campaign Committee. He is a thorough man, a fair-minded man, a man of boundless energy. We are confident that he will conduct himself in the spirit of our highest traditions.

In his quiet, effective way, the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] has covered himself with as many laurels as has any other man in public life. His conduct as an investigator has set standards of fairness and fearlessness which will stand unchallenged throughout the years. His very presence on this group will be reassuring to all Americans who look for a thorough and nonpartisan investigation that will be bound by one standard—the national interest.

It would be difficult to find a better qualified man for this task than the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON]. He is now the chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee—a group representing both branches of Congress in a field that goes to the very heart of our country's security. As chairman, he has distinguished himself by a breadth of vision and a nonpartisanship that have placed the safety of our Nation above any other consideration. He has been through this type of investigation in the past. During the 78th Congress, he was chairman of the House Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures. His conduct in that position is still cited as a model of integrity, thoroughness, and patriotism.

The junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] is a studious, careful, cautious man whose prudence and keenness enhance any congressional project. His patriotism is beyond question, and is backed by a distinguished war record second to none. He has served in the Congress since 1947, and is the author of one of the best-known books in recent years on the Congress. It is characteristic of the junior Senator from Massachusetts that this book is a sensitive and perceptive study of the highest standards of congressional activity. He is the chairman of a Government Operations Subcommittee which likely will have jurisdiction over any remedial legislation that involves lobbying. He also serves on the Senate La-

bor and Public Welfare Committee, which has a responsibility in this field.

Mr. President, I believe all of us are aware of the difficult and sensitive nature of the investigation which is before us. It goes to the hard core of our form of Constitutional Government—the confidence of our people in their institutions. It is an investigation that may have many aspects—some of which cannot now be foreseen. Already, we have charges which the junior Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN], and the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are preparing to present. The committee has a tremendous task cut out for it.

The majority believe that the four Senators we are recommending represent the best possible combination of intelligence, experience, and background to insure a complete and thorough investigation. They come from the Northeast and the Southwest; from the South and the border. They represent different points of view, but all are men who have demonstrated a capacity for understanding the views of those who disagree with them. Two of them are senior Members of the Senate; two of them are junior Members of the Senate. But all four share a proven love for our institutions and a proven devotion to duty.

They will be partisans only for the public interest. And the public interest calls for one of the most searching investigations in our history—an investigation that will leave no relevant fact uncovered.

We are entrusting to these men one of the most vital functions of the Senate. Their colleagues, I know, are confident that it is lodged in safe hands.

They are the kind of men who can concentrate on the substantial, can place the trivial in proper perspective, and can aim for the constructive goal of meeting the problems of the modern age.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I wish to make a brief statement, prior to the announcement: After consultation on this side of the aisle, the leadership on this side have recommended the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], who is the senior Republican Member, is a former President pro tempore of this body, and now is serving on the Select Committee; the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], a former Governor of that State, who also at present is serving on the existing Select Committee; the junior Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], who has resigned his position as Chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee; and the junior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PURTELL].

First of all, we have determined that no Member who is a candidate for election in 1956 should be a member of this committee.

Second, we have felt that, because of the developments growing out of the so-called Harris-Fulbright bill, we wanted to balance the representation between those who have supported the proposed legislation and those who have opposed it. That was done in this case.

On this committee we have 2 of our more senior Members from this side of the aisle, and, as is the case on the other side of the aisle, 2 of our more junior Members. I believe that they will approach this problem in the proper spirit, to develop the facts for the Senate. They are to represent not individual committees, but the Senate of the United States, in one of the most important tasks ever assigned in this body to eight Members of the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, if the Senator from California will yield before he concludes his remarks, I should like to add that the distinguished junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], and the distinguished junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] were, until today, members of the Senate Campaign Committee. Earlier in the day, when I notified them that the leadership desired to have them serve on this important select committee, they submitted their resignations. The resignations have been accepted, and in due course their successors will be appointed.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to commend the leadership on both sides of the aisle for the caliber of the membership of the committee which has been selected. I am satisfied that a fair and judicial hearing will be held by this committee.

I wish to say to the chairman of the committee that, as I have worked with him, I have observed his work in the Senate. I consider him a great legislative judge. By that I mean that I consider ALBERT GORE, of Tennessee, to be of such judicial temperament, and to be such an able lawyer, that I know of no post in our Government which he would not be qualified to fill. Whenever I find that type of temperament in the chairman of any committee, I look forward to a judicial operation of the committee.

I may have been a little previous in my remarks with regard to the chairmanship of the committee. I assumed, from what I had read, that it was contemplated that the Senator from Tennessee would be chairman of the committee. In any event, I wish to have my comments regarding his character remain in the RECORD. I have complete confidence in his judiciousness, and in that of the other members of the committee.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I should say that some suggestions have been made with respect to the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] being made chairman of the committee. As the distinguished Senator from Oregon knows, that is a matter entirely for the decision of the membership of the committee. The committee will receive no recommendations or suggestions from anyone except the eight members of the committee. Under the terms of the resolution, the membership of the committee will select a chairman, a vice chairman, and such other officers as they may wish to select.

Mr. MORSE. I was acting under the mistaken assumption that it was contemplated that the Senator from Tennessee would become chairman of the committee. I hope that nothing I have said in my commendation of the Senator

from Tennessee will cause any embarrassment to anyone.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I appreciate the remarks of the Senator with respect to the selections made by the majority and minority.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I wish to state for the record that it is also my understanding that the committee of eight members will select its chairman, based upon the judgment of the members themselves. There certainly has been no understanding in advance on this side of the aisle, and I believe there has been none on the other side of the aisle, relative to the chairmanship. It has been made perfectly clear that the eight members of the committee will meet and arrive at their own judgment as to the selection of a chairman and vice chairman of the committee, and such other officers as they feel are necessary to carry on the work of the committee.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from California may be assured that I have reached no secret understanding with anyone on that subject.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I am delighted to hear the nominations for membership on a committee which I consider to have one of the most important assignments ever given to a committee. The members of the committee will keep in mind the aim of good government, and the preservation of the right of the Senate to enjoy the title of the greatest deliberative body in the world. I know of no finer men who could have been chosen than those who have been named by the majority and minority leaders.

I know that the committee will pursue its investigation with diligence and thoroughness, and with a sense of justice and fairness to all. I know that the aim of the committee will be to bring about corrective results, so that no question can ever again be raised with respect to the proprieties involved in legislative debates.

I have had the great pleasure of serving with many members of the committee, both those on the minority side and those on the majority side. It was my pleasure to serve with the distinguished junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] for 18 years in the Congress. I know of no man who has shown greater courage, firmer determination, or broader vision in performing any task assigned to him during his experience both in the House of Representatives and in the Senate than has my distinguished friend and colleague from Tennessee. He has a great understanding of the electoral processes, gained from his service in the House of Representatives, and as chairman of the Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate Committee on Government Operations.

I am delighted at the appointment of the distinguished junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], who, perhaps to a greater extent than any other Members of the Senate, possesses an understanding of the operation of the Lobbying Registration Act, which I had the privilege of helping to place on the statute books, along with the distinguished late Senator from Wisconsin,

Mr. La Follette. That act operates in conjunction with the Legislative Reorganization Act. Those two statutes should be geared together, because it is impossible to tell where election campaign contributions leave off and lobbying activities begin, unless they are both placed under the same microscope. I am sure this will be done by the distinguished junior Senator from Massachusetts, who has a wide knowledge of the subject.

I am pleased also by the appointment of certain distinguished senior Members of this body, including the distinguished senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], who possesses a fine judicial mind.

I am pleased at the appointment of our great colleague, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON]. Both the Senator from New Mexico and the Senator from Arkansas are men of wide experience, men who will go to the limit in developing all the facts, letting the chips fall where they may.

We can be justly proud of the representation from our side of the aisle.

I am delighted with the appointment of the distinguished junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], whose interest in clean politics and clean government is well known. I am pleased also with the appointment of the distinguished junior Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], who has an intimate knowledge of election processes, and is as dedicated as is any other Member of this body to keeping them pure and undefiled.

It seems to me that we are most fortunate in the appointment of the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] as one of the senior members of this committee. His appointment will enable us to enjoy the benefit of the vast experience which comes from service over a long period of time.

In the junior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PURTELL] we also have a man with a judicial mind, who is dedicated to the task of finding the facts.

No committee has been given an assignment of such importance in many years. When these appointments are considered in the light of the wise action, taken by almost unanimous decision of the Senate, I think it will be found that a bipartisan committee with wide jurisdiction in this field can do a great deal toward writing a ticket for clean government.

I congratulate both the majority and the minority leadership on the wise choice in this case.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I thank my good friend from Oklahoma.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I thank my able friend and colleague, the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and my devoted and dear friend, the junior Senator from Oklahoma, for their very generous remarks. I believe, however, that in response to their remarks I should say—and I believe the distinguished majority leader will agree with me—that from the beginning I have stated to him that I would be happier if he would assign another Senator to the task of membership, and that I would be even

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 23 (legislative day, APRIL 9), 1956

Referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered
to be printed

AMENDMENT

(IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE)

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself, Mr. KUCHEL, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. BEALL, Mr. GEORGE, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. SCHOEPPPEL, Mr. BUSH, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. DUFF, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HILL, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. MALONE, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. PURTELL, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. SPARKMAN, and Mr. STENNIS), to the bill (S. 3275) to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to the fisheries; to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission; to strengthen the fisheries segment of the national economy; and for other purposes, viz: Strike out all after the enacting clause and in lieu thereof insert the following:

1 That this Act may be cited as the "Fisheries Act of
2 1956."

DECLARATION OF POLICY

1 SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that the fish and
2 shellfish resources make a material contribution to the food
3 supply, health, recreation, and well-being of our citizens.
4 They are a living, renewable form of national wealth,
5 capable of being maintained and greatly increased with
6 proper attention, but equally capable of destruction if
7 neglected. The fisheries dependent upon them have occu-
8 pied an important place in the economy of the Nation since
9 its colonial beginnings. They give employment, directly or
10 indirectly, to a substantial number of citizens. They attract
11 all segments of the citizenry to outdoors, healthful, stimu-
12 lating recreation in every part of the Nation. They fur-
13 nish a large quantity of protein food. Their byproducts
14 have a wide variety of essential uses in the arts, industry,
15 and agriculture. They strengthen the defense of the United
16 States through the provision of a trained seafaring citizenry
17 and action-ready fleets of seaworthy vessels. Properly de-
18 veloped, the fisheries are capable of steadily increasing these
19 valuable contributions to the life of the Nation. The Con-
20 gress further declares that the provisions of this Act are
21 necessary in order to accomplish the objective of such proper
22 development and that this Act shall be administered with
23 due regard to the inherent right of every citizen and resident
24 of the United States to engage in fishing for his own pleasure,
25

1 enjoyment, and betterment, and with the intent of stimulating
2 the development of a strong, prosperous, efficient, and thriv-
3 ing fishery and fish processing industry.

4 UNITED STATES FISHERIES COMMISSION

5 SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby created within the Depart-
6 ment of the Interior, and responsible directly to the Secre-
7 tary thereof (except as hereinafter provided), an agency of
8 the Government to be known as the United States Fisheries
9 Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission")
10 which shall be composed of five members to be appointed by
11 the President, by and with the advice and consent of the
12 Senate. One of such members shall be designated by the
13 President as Chairman of the Commission at the time of
14 nomination. Each such member shall hold office for a term
15 of six years, except that the terms of office of the members
16 first appointed shall expire, as designated by the President at
17 the time of nomination, as follows: One on January 1, 1958,
18 one on January 1, 1959, one on January 1, 1960, one on
19 January 1, 1961, and one on January 1, 1962. A vacancy
20 in the membership of the Commission shall not affect the
21 power of the remaining members to exercise the functions of
22 the Commission, and shall be filled in the same manner as is
23 the case of the original appointment. Not more than three
24 members of the Commission shall be members of the same
25 political party. The Chairman of the Commission shall re-

1 receive compensation at the rate of \$20,000 per annum, and
2 each of the other members of the Commission shall receive
3 compensation at the rate of \$18,000 per annum.

4 (b) Not less than three members of the Commission
5 shall have practical knowledge of fishing conditions and of
6 the problems confronting the fisheries.

7 (c) In addition to exercising the functions transferred
8 to it by this Act and otherwise provided by law, it shall be
9 the duty of the Commission to conduct continuing investiga-
10 tions, prepare and disseminate information, and make peri-
11 odical reports to the public, to the President through the
12 Secretary of the Interior, and to Congress, with respect to the
13 following matters:

14 (1) The production and flow to market of fish and
15 fishery products domestically produced and also those pro-
16 duced by foreign producers which affect the domestic fisheries.

17 (2) The availability and abundance of the living re-
18 sources which support the domestic fisheries and the measures
19 which are appropriate to assure the maximum sustainable
20 production of fish and fishery products and to prevent
21 unnecessary and excessive fluctuations in such production.

22 (3) The competitive economic position of the various
23 fish and fishery products with respect to each other, to com-
24 petitive foreign-produced commodities, and to other competi-
25 tive commodities; and,

1 (4) Any other matters which in the independent judg-
2 ment of the Commission are of public interest in connection
3 with any phases of fisheries operations.

4 (d) Whenever the Commission determines that the eco-
5 nomic condition of any segment of the domestic fisheries has
6 been seriously disturbed either by wide fluctuations in the
7 abundance of the resource supporting it, or by unstable mar-
8 ket or fishing conditions from any cause, the Commission
9 shall make such recommendations to the President and the
10 Congress with respect to credit relief and other measures as
11 it deems to be appropriate to aid in stabilizing the domestic
12 fisheries.

13 (e) Whenever the Commission determines that there is
14 a prospective or actual surplus of any product produced by
15 the domestic fisheries, it shall engage in special promotional
16 and informational activities with a view to stimulating the
17 consumption of such products.

18 (f) The Commission is authorized to make a report to
19 the President and the Congress concerning the following
20 matters with respect to any fishery product which is imported
21 into the United States, upon a request from any segment of
22 the domestic industry producing a like or directly competitive
23 product—

24 (1) whether there has been a downward trend in

1 the production, employment, or prices, or a decline in
2 the sales, of the like or directly competitive product pro-
3 duced by the domestic industry; or

4 (2) whether there has been an increase in the im-
5 ports of the fishery product into the United States, either
6 actual or relative to the production of the like or directly
7 competitive product by the domestic industry.

8 (g) The Commission shall cooperate to the fullest prac-
9 ticable extent with the Secretary of State in providing repre-
10 sentation at all meetings and conferences relating to fisheries
11 in which representatives of the United States and foreign
12 countries participate. The Secretary of State shall designate
13 at least one member of the Commission to the United States
14 delegation attending such meetings and conferences, and to
15 the negotiating team of any such delegation.

16 (h) The Secretary of State and all other officials having
17 responsibilities in the fields of technical and economic aid to
18 foreign nations shall consult with the Commission in all cases
19 in which the interests of fisheries are involved with a view
20 to assuring that such interests are adequately represented at
21 all times.

22 (i) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the
23 Commission shall be represented in all international nego-
24 tiations conducted by the United States pursuant to sec-
25 tion 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, in any

1 case in which fishery products are directly affected by such
2 negotiations.

3 (j) The Commission is authorized, in accordance with
4 civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as
5 amended, to appoint and fix the compensation of such per-
6 sonnel as it deems necessary to carry out the provisions of
7 this Act.

8 (k) The Commission may request and secure the ad-
9 vice or assistance of any department or agency of the Gov-
10 ernment, and any such department or agency which fur-
11 nishes advice or assistance to the Commission may expend
12 its own funds for such purposes, with or without reimburse-
13 ment from the Commission as may be agreed upon between
14 the Commission and the department or agency.

15 (l) The Commission shall consult periodically with the
16 various governmental, private nonprofit and other organi-
17 zations and agencies which have to do with any phase of
18 fishing with respect to any problems that may arise in con-
19 nection with such fishing.

20 (m) The Commission may make such rules and regula-
21 tions as it deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this
22 Act, and all such rules and regulations shall be published
23 in the Federal Register as in the case of those of any other
24 agency.

25 (n) The Commission shall make an annual report to

1 the Congress with respect to its activities under this Act, and
2 shall make such recommendations for additional legislation
3 as it deems necessary.

4 TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS TO COMMISSION.

5 SEC. 4. (a) There are hereby transferred to the Com-
6 mission all the functions, duties, and responsibilities of the
7 Department of the Interior under existing law, interstate
8 compacts and international treaties and conventions (includ-
9 ing the functions, duties, and responsibilities of the Secretary
10 thereof and the Fish and Wildlife Service) relating in any
11 manner to fisheries and the development, advancement, man-
12 agement, conservation, and protection thereof.

13 (b) In addition, the functions of the Secretary of the
14 Interior (1) relating to the protection of fur seals, and to
15 the supervision of the Pribilof Islands and the care of the
16 natives thereof; and (2) relating to the Whaling Convention
17 Act of 1949 (Public Law 676, Eighty-first Congress) and
18 any other functions of the Secretary relating to hair seals,
19 sea lions, whales, and other marine mammals, are hereby
20 transferred to, and shall hereafter be exercised by, the Com-
21 mission.

22 (c) There are hereby transferred to the Commission all
23 functions of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of
24 Commerce, and the head of any other department or agency
25 with respect to the development, advancement, management,

1 conservation, and protection of fisheries; but nothing in this
2 subsection shall be construed to modify the authority of the
3 Department of State or the Secretary thereof to negotiate
4 or enter into any international agreements or conventions
5 with respect to the development, management, or protection
6 of any fisheries resources or with respect to international
7 fisheries commissions operating under conventions to which
8 the United States is a party.

9 (d) There are hereby transferred to the Commission so
10 much of the personnel, property, facilities, records, and unex-
11 pended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other
12 funds (available or to be made available) as the Director
13 of the Bureau of the Budget determines to be necessary in
14 connection with the exercise of the functions transferred to
15 the Commission by subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this
16 section.

17 STATUS OF THE COMMISSION

18 SEC. 5. The Commission shall be independent of the
19 Secretary of the Interior with respect to all the functions
20 established for it by section 3 of this Act and with respect to
21 all the functions, duties, and responsibilities transferred to
22 it by section 4 of this Act. In administering all other func-
23 tions transferred to it or established by this Act, the Commis-
24 sion shall be guided by the general policies of the Secretary
25 of the Interior with respect to such functions.

1 THE RIGHTS OF STATES

2 SEC. 6. Nothing in this Act shall be construed (1) to
3 interfere in any manner with the rights of any State under
4 the Submerged Lands Act (Public Law 31, Eighty-third
5 Congress) or otherwise provided by law, or to supersede
6 any regulatory authority over fisheries exercised by the States
7 either individually or under interstate compacts; or (2) to
8 interfere in any manner with the authority exercised by any
9 international commission established under any treaty or
10 convention to which the United States is a party.

11 AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATION

12 SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
13 such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions
14 of this Act.

AMENDMENT

(IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE)

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself, Mr. KUOHEL, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. BEALL, Mr. GEORGE, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. SCHOEPPEL, Mr. BUSH, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. DUFF, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HILL, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. MALONE, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. PURTELL, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. SPARKMAN, and Mr. STENNIS) to the bill (S. 3275) to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to the fisheries; to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission; to strengthen the fisheries segment of the national economy; and for other purposes.

APRIL 23 (legislative day, APRIL 9), 1956

Referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign
Commerce and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 18, 1956
For actions of May 17, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 81

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on sugar bill. Ready for President. Senate debated farm bill. Senate committee reported fisheries stabilization bill. Sen. Stennis described and commended USDA research program. House committee reported bill to alter dates for proclamation of tobacco quotas. House committee reported bill to further define dry milk solids. House Rules Committee cleared bill to merge PCA's and intermediate credit banks.

SENATE

- 1. SUGAR.** Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 7030, to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948. pp. 7508, 7529 This bill will now be sent to the President.
- 2. FARM PROGRAM.** Began debate on H. R. 10875, the farm bill. pp. 7480, 7487, 7492, 7497, 7499, 7501, 7510, 7520
Agreed to all committee amendments, but only for the purpose of enabling the bill, as so amended, to be considered as original text for the purpose of amendment (p. 7492). Agreed to limit debate to 1 hour on each amendment, beginning today, and to limit debate on the bill itself to 2 hours (p. 7491). Sen. Aiken inserted a letter from the Secretary in response to a request for information on the possibility of getting a soil bank into operation on the 1956 crops (p. 7501). Sen. Daniel presented and discussed an amendment (on behalf of himself and others) to restore the House language on feed grains with a modification (p. 7520). Sens. Williams, Young, Martin of Pa., Anderson, Daniel, and Barrett submitted amendments which they intend to propose to the bill (p. 7480).
- 3. FISHERIES.** The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported with amendments S. 3275, which establishes a separate Fisheries Division of the Interior Department (outside of Fish and Wildlife Service) and a policy-making Fisheries Commission, transfers to the Fisheries Division all functions of the Secretary of Agriculture and others relating to the development, advancement, management, conservation, and protection of fisheries, and authorizes appropriations to

carry out the bill. Sen. Magnuson discussed the bill and inserted its text and a list of organizations supporting it. p. 7472

4. RESEARCH; APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Stennis commended the Department's research program and recent increases in appropriations for this purpose, stated that these appropriations are small compared with funds for military research, and described various agricultural research accomplishments. p. 7516
5. ELECTRIFICATION; WATER DEVELOPMENT. Sen. Neuberger inserted articles by Peter Inglis favoring joint development of Columbia River resources, for power and other purposes, by the U. S. and Canada. p. 7484
6. ROADS; FORESTRY. Sen. Neuberger inserted and commended testimony by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association favoring exemption from gasoline tax of trucks traveling on private roads. p. 7499
7. HOUSING. As reported (see Digest 79), S. 3855, the omnibus housing bill, includes provisions as follows: Sec. 605 amends Title V of the Housing Act of 1949 to authorize, for a 5-year period beginning July 1, 1956, and ending June 30, 1961, (1) \$450 million for farm housing loans through this Department, (2) \$10 million for contributions by this Department to prevent defaults in payments of loans for potentially adequate farms, and (3) \$50 million for grants and loans for improvement and repair of certain farms. Sec. 502 directs the Public Housing Authority, upon request, to transfer farm-labor camps to local public housing agencies, without compensation, with first preference as to use being given to low-income farm workers. Sec. 602 directs the Housing Administrator to conduct a research program covering the supply and demand factors affecting the housing market, mortgage market problems, the need for low-income housing, etc. Sec. 604 provides for a Commission on National Housing Policy, to make recommendations, by June 30, 1957, relating to housing needs, discounting of Government-supported mortgages, the prospects of new sources of investment funds etc.
8. ROADS; FORESTRY. As reported (see Digest 77), H. R. 10660 authorizes \$24 million for each of the fiscal years 1958-61 for forest development roads and trails (House version authorizes \$27 million for each of the fiscal years 1958-59), and authorizes \$22.5 million annually for each of the fiscal years 1958-61 for forest highways (House version authorizes \$25 million for each of the fiscal years 1958-59).
9. PERSONNEL. This Office has received from the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy one copy of a committee print, "Engineering and Scientific Manpower in the United States, Western Europe, and Soviet Russia." This is a statistical report on the numbers of trained engineers and natural scientists and the status of training for this type of profession. Copies of the report will not be available from this Office, but may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, GPO, for 25 cents a copy.

HOUSE

10. TOBACCO. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 9475, to alter the date of proclamation of marketing quotas for flue-cured and other types of tobacco (H. Rept. 2180). p. 7579
11. MILK. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment H. R. 5257, to further define nonfat dry milk solids for purposes of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (H. Rept. 2176). p. 7579



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United States
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WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1956

No. 81

Senate

(Legislative day of Monday, May 7, 1956)

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

Dr. Oswald C. J. Hoffmann, of the Lutheran Church (Missouri Synod), New York, N. Y., offered the following prayer:

Lord God, Heavenly Father, the author and giver of all good things, we turn to Thee for guidance, help, strength, and moral courage to conduct the affairs of state with wisdom and rectitude. Direct the course of our country and of the world, we beseech Thee, in accordance with Thy will. Take away whatever hinders the nations from unity and concord. Prosper all counsels which make for the establishment and continuance of a rightful peace.

Look in pity upon the peoples of the earth who suffer under political oppression. Grant them in Thy good time the blessing of freedom and liberty to live without fear as those who have been endowed with heaven-sent rights by Thy creative power, and have been redeemed to be Thy children through the loving sacrifice of Thy son, Jesus Christ.

We offer special petitions for our friends in Norway, who this day commemorate the achievement of their national independence. Grant them a stable and prospering national life that is mindful of Thy fear and favor.

For our own land, we ask Thee, gracious God, to show us what we ought to do, and to give us the insight and power to do it, that we may not turn aside Thy gracious designs by willfulness or passion. Because we put our whole trust only in Thy mercy, be with us, as Thou hast been with our fathers in former days, so that all men everywhere may know that Thou art our helper and deliverer. Through Jesus Christ, our strength and our Redeemer. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, May 16, 1956, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations, the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Armed Services Subcommittee Investigating the Air Force were authorized to meet today during the session of the Senate.

ORDER FOR TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there may be the usual morning hour for the presentation of petitions and memorials, the introduction of bills, and the transaction of other routine business, subject to a 2-minute limitation on statements.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR RECESS AT 12:20 O'CLOCK P. M., TODAY

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess at 12:20 o'clock today, subject to the call of the Chair,

in order that we may proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives to hear President Sukarno, of Indonesia.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORT ON OVEROBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS

A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, Washington, D. C., reporting, pursuant to law, on the overobligations of certain appropriations; to the Committee on Appropriations.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE ACT, RELATING TO SAFEGUARDS AGAINST CERTAIN MERGERS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide safeguards against mergers and consolidations of banks which might lessen competition unduly or tend unduly to create a monopoly in the field of banking (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

IMPLEMENTATION OF A TREATY AND AGREEMENT WITH PANAMA

A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to implement a treaty and agreement with the Republic of Panama, by transferring certain property to the Republic of Panama, amending the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, adjusting the fiscal obligations of the Panama Canal Company, and by other provisions (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

FEDERAL POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM—PETITION

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a telegram from the northeast division of the American Fisheries Society, signed by Harry Van Meter, secretary, Pittsburgh, Pa., embodying a resolution adopted by that society, favoring the enactment of legislation to extend and strengthen the existing Federal pollution control program, which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. PAYNE, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, with amendments:

S. 2379. A bill to promote the fishing industry in the United States and its Territories by providing for the training of needed personnel for such industry (Rept. No. 2014).

By Mr. MONRONEY, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, with amendments:

S. 3449. A bill relating to the reinvestment by air carriers of the proceeds from the sale or other disposition of certain operating property and equipment (Rept. No. 2015).

FISHERIES ACT OF 1956 (S. REPT. NO. 2017)

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, I submit a unanimous favorable report, with amendments on the bill (S. 3275) to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to the development, conservation for preservation, management and use of fisheries resources, to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission, and for other purposes, designated as the Fisheries Act of 1956. The bill is the result of almost a year's work on the part of myself and the other members of the committee. Hearings were held on both coasts and along the gulf, relating to the entire commercial fisheries problem. The bill is sponsored by more than 30 Senators. Much has been said about it.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the names of the organizations which have endorsed the bill as it now stands, together with the names of the persons in the industry represented.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The list of names referred to is as follows:

LISTINGS OF ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE ADVOCATED AND ENDORSED THE AMENDED SUBSTITUTE S. 3275

(Name of organization or person and number of persons in industry represented)

United States Senators; 28 cosponsors of bill. Others have indicated support.

United States Representatives and Delegate from Alaska; 15 separate House bills introduced. House Members awaiting action by Senate.

Alaska Territorial Fisheries Board; 5 members.

California State Legislative Council.

Louisiana State Wild Life and Fisheries Commission.

Mayor and special fisheries advisory council, city of Gloucester, Mass.

Alaska Fishermen's Union; 3,700 industry workers.

Vessel Owners and Fishermen from Juneau, Hoonah, Angoon, Sitka and Peilican, Alaska; 350 fishermen.

Bering Sea Fishermen's Union; 1,200 fishermen.

Fishermen's Marketing Association of Washington; 100 trawler vessel owners.

North Pacific Fisheries Association, Inc., Seattle, Wash.; 800 fishermen.

Puget Sound Purse Seiners Association, 170 vessel owners.

Puget Sound Gill Netters Association; 750 fishermen and boatowners.

Puget Sound Drum Seiners Association; 25 vessel owners.

Fishermen's Cooperative Association, Seattle, Wash.; 350 trawling vessel owners.

Deep Sea Fishermen's Union of the Pacific; 800 fishermen.

Southeastern Alaska Purse Seine Vessel Owners' Association; 48 vessel owners.

Wakefield Fisheries; operators of King Crab Fisheries, Bering Sea.

Rocky Mountain Trout Farmers, Inc.; 20 members.

Maine Sardine Packers Association, Inc.; 34 members.

Southeastern Alaska Seine Boat Owners Association.

Tacoma Shipbuilders Association, Tacoma, Wash.; 11 shipbuilding concerns, builders of modern fishing vessels.

The Texas Shrimp Association, Brownsville, Tex.

Massachusetts Fisheries, Boston, Mass.

International Longshoremen's Union, Washington, D. C.; 7,500 fishermen.

Toledo Commercial Fishermen's Cooperative, Curtice, Ohio.

Oyster Institute of North America, Annapolis, Md., 500 members Pacific and Atlantic oyster growers.

Sea Food Producers Association, New Bedford, Mass.

Fishermen's Cooperative Association of San Pedro, Calif.; 140 purse seine vessel owners representing 1,400 fishermen.

American Tuna Boat Association; 165 tuna clipper owners.

Fishermen's Union, Local No. 33, affiliated with the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, San Pedro, Calif.; 1,000 fishermen.

Cannery Workers and Fishermen's Union of San Diego, Calif., and International Association of Machinists, Lodge No. 389, AFL-CIO, San Diego, Calif.; 2,050 fishermen.

San Diego and San Pedro Tuna Fishermen's Wives Association; 3,000 fishermen's wives.

Halibut and Puget Sound Gill Net Fishermen's Wives Association, Washington State; 1,000 fishermen's wives.

California Cannery Association, Inc.; representing 13 independent canneries in California.

National Fisheries Institute; representing 600 fish processor and marketing concerns in all sections of the United States.

AFL-CIO Seine Line Fishermen's Union, Los Angeles, Calif.

Ketchikan, Alaska, chamber of commerce. Fishermen's Cooperative Auxiliary, San Pedro, Calif.

Commercial Fishermen's Fraternity Society, California, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska; 600 members.

Northwest Reefer Association; 15 refrigerated vessel owners.

F. E. Booth Co., Inc.; fisheries marketing concern, Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Petersburg Vessel Owners Association, Petersburg, Alaska.

James Sullivan, president, San Diego Harbor Association; San Diego Port Authority.

Bernard Lorino, Hendrix Fish Market, Houston, Tex.

A. Powers, Dorchester, Mass.; fisherman.

Atlantic Lobstermen's Cooperative Association, Saugus, Mass.

Rio Grande Shrimp Fishermen's Association, Brownsville, Tex.

Tom Swensen, Kodiak, Alaska; independent fisherman.

Tim Panamaroff, Kodiak, Alaska; independent fisherman.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Seattle, Wash.; makers of diesel engines.

Chase Seafood Co., Everett, Wash.; fish packers.

East End Fishermen's Association, New Orleans, La.; 287 members.

A. J. Wegman, Pass Christian, Miss.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I ask unanimous consent that the bill, as proposed to be amended, may be printed in the RECORD, so that all may know what it contains.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 3275) is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Fisheries Act of 1966."

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that fish and shellfish resources make a material contribution to the food supply, health, recreation, and well-being of our citizens. They are a living, renewable form of national wealth, capable of being maintained and greatly increased with proper attention, but equally capable of destruction if neglected. The fisheries dependent upon them have occupied an important place in the economy of the Nation since its colonial beginnings. They give employment, directly or indirectly, to a substantial number of citizens. They attract all segments of the citizenry to outdoors, healthful, stimulating recreation in every part of the Nation. They furnish a large quantity of protein food. Their byproducts have a wide variety of essential uses in the arts, industry, and agriculture. They strengthen the defense of the United States through the provision of a trained seafaring citizenry and action-ready fleets of seaworthy vessels. Properly developed, the fisheries are capable of steadily increasing these valuable contributions to the life of the Nation. The Congress further declares that the provisions of this act are necessary in order to accomplish the objective of such proper development and that this act shall be administered with due regard to the inherent right of every citizen and resident of the United States to engage in fishing for his own pleasure, enjoyment, and betterment, and with the intent of stimulating the development of a strong, prosperous, efficient, and thriving fishery and fish processing industry.

FISHERY REORGANIZATION WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established within the Department of the Interior a division of such department to be known as the Fisheries Division of the Department of the Interior. The administrative functions of such Division shall be administered under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") by the Chairman of the United States Fisheries Commission created by section 4 of this act in his capacity as Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fisheries.

(b) (1) All functions, powers, duties, and authority of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior as are determined by the Secretary to relate primarily to fish, fisheries, whales, haiseals, sea lions, and related matters, together with those funds, liabilities, commitments, authorizations, allocations, personnel, and records of the Fish and Wildlife Service which the Secretary of the Interior shall determine to be primarily related to and necessary for the exercise of such functions, powers,

duties, and authority, are hereby transferred to the Fisheries Division of the Department of the Interior, established by this section.

(2) In addition to the functions, powers, duties, and authority transferred to the Fisheries Division under paragraph (1) of this subsection, the Secretary shall exercise through such Division all functions, powers, duties, and authority conferred upon him under the provisions of this act.

(c) The Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior shall hereafter be known as the Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior. The Director and Assistant Directors of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall hereafter be known, respectively, as the Director and Assistant Directors of the Wildlife Service.

(d) The Secretary shall conduct continuing investigations, prepare and disseminate information, and make periodical reports to the public, to the President, and to Congress, with respect to the following matters:

(1) The production and flow to market of fish and fishery products domestically produced and also those produced by foreign producers which affect the domestic fisheries;

(2) The availability and abundance of the living resources which support the domestic fisheries;

(3) The competitive economic position of the various fish and fishery products with respect to each other, to competitive foreign-produced commodities, and to other competitive commodities;

(4) The collection and dissemination of statistics on food and recreational fisheries; and

(5) Any other matters which in the judgment of the Secretary or the United States Fisheries Commission created by section 4 of this act are of public interest in connection with any phases of fisheries operations.

(e) There are hereby transferred to the Secretary all administrative functions of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the head of any other department or agency as are determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to relate primarily to the development, advancement, management, conservation, and protection of fisheries; but nothing in this section shall be construed to modify the authority of the Department of State or the Secretary of State to negotiate or enter into any international agreements or conventions with respect to the development, management, or protection of any fisheries resources or with respect to international fisheries commissions operating under conventions to which the United States is a party.

(f) There are hereby transferred to the Department of the Interior so much of the personnel, property, facilities, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available or to be made available) as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget determines to be necessary in connection with the exercise of the functions transferred to the Secretary by section (e) of this section.

(g) The Secretary may request and secure the advice or assistance of any department or agency of the Government in carrying out the provisions of this act, and any such department or agency which furnishes advice or assistance to the Secretary may expend its own funds for such purposes, with or without reimbursement from the Secretary as may be agreed upon between the Secretary and the department or agency.

UNITED STATES FISHERIES COMMISSION

SEC. 4. (a) There is hereby created within the Department of the Interior, and responsible directly to the Secretary, an agency of the Government to be known as the United States Fisheries Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission") which shall be composed of five members

to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. One of such members shall be designated at the time of nomination as Chairman of the Commission, and shall also administer the Fisheries Division as Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fisheries. Each such member shall hold office for a term of 5 years, except that the terms of office of the members first appointed shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of nomination, as follows: 1 on January 1, 1957, 1 on January 1, 1958, 1 on January 1, 1959, 1 on January 1, 1960, and 1 on January 1, 1961. At least 2 members of the Commission shall be appointed from the area east and 2 from the area west of the Mississippi River. A vacancy in the membership of the Commission shall not affect the power of the remaining members to exercise the functions of the Commission, and shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original appointment, except that any person appointed to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of his predecessor. Not more than three members of the Commission shall be members of the same political party. Three members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum. The Chairman of the Commission shall receive compensation at the rate of \$20,000 per annum and each member of the Commission other than the Chairman shall receive compensation at the rate of \$18,000 per annum.

(b) Not less than three members of the Commission shall have practical knowledge of fishing conditions and of the problems confronting the fisheries.

(c) The primary responsibility of the Commission shall be the formulation of all policies necessary in the administration by the Department of the Interior, including the Fisheries Division created by section 3 of this act, of the laws relating to fishing and fisheries. The Commission shall also—

(1) develop and recommend measures which are appropriate to assure the maximum sustainable production of fish and fishery products and to prevent unnecessary and excessive fluctuations in such production;

(2) on the basis of reports prepared by the Secretary in the exercise of his functions under this act and other information available to the Commission study the economic condition of the industry, and whenever it determines that any segment of the domestic fisheries has been seriously disturbed either by wide fluctuation in the abundance of the resource supporting it, or by unstable market or fishing conditions from any cause, the Commission shall make such recommendations to the President and the Congress through the Secretary with respect to credit relief and other measures as it deems appropriate to aid in stabilizing the domestic fisheries;

(3) develop and recommend to the Secretary special promotional and informational activities with a view to stimulating the consumption of fishery products whenever it determines that there is a prospective or actual surplus of such products; and

(4) keep under continuous review the activities of the Fisheries Division with regard to development, advancement, management, conservation, and protection of the fisheries and recommend changes, modifications, or variations in such activities to conform to policies developed by the Commission.

(d) The Commission shall cooperate to the fullest practicable extent with the Secretary of State in providing representation at all meetings and conferences relating to fisheries in which representatives of the United States and foreign countries participate. The Secretary of State shall designate at least one member of the Commission to the United States delegation attending such meetings

and conferences, and to the negotiating team of any such delegation.

(e) The Secretary of State and all other officials having responsibilities in the fields of technical and economic aid to foreign nations shall consult with the Secretary and the Commission in all cases in which the interests of fisheries are involved, with a view to assuring that such interests are adequately represented at all times.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commission shall be represented in all international negotiations conducted by the United States pursuant to section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, in any case in which fishery products are directly affected by such negotiations.

(g) The Commission may request and secure the advice or assistance of any department or agency of the Government, and any such department or agency which furnishes advice or assistance to the Commission may expend its own funds for such purposes, with or without reimbursement from the Commission as may be agreed upon between the Commission and the department or agency.

(h) The Commission shall consult periodically with the various governmental, private nonprofit, and other organizations and agencies which have to do with any phase of fisheries with respect to any problems that may arise in connection with such fisheries.

(i) The Commission shall make an annual report to the Congress with respect to its activities under this act, and shall make such recommendations for additional legislation as it deems necessary.

(j) The Commission is authorized to make a report to the President and the Congress through the Secretary concerning the following matters with respect to any fishery product which is imported into the United States, upon a request from any segment of the domestic industry producing a like or directly competitive product—

(1) whether there has been a downward trend in the production, employment in the production, or prices, or a decline in the sales, of the like or directly competitive product by the domestic industry; and

(2) whether there has been an increase in the imports of the fishery product into the United States, either actual or relative to the production of the like or directly competitive product produced by the domestic industry.

(k) There are hereby transferred to the Commission all policy functions of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the head of any other department or agency as are determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to relate primarily to the development, advancement, management, conservation, and protection of fisheries; but nothing in this section shall be construed to modify the authority of the Department of State or the Secretary of State to negotiate or enter into any international agreements or conventions with respect to the development, management, or protection of any fisheries resources or with respect to international fisheries commissions operating under conventions to which the United States is a party.

(l) There are hereby transferred to the Commission so much of the personnel, property, facilities, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available or to be made available) as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget determines to be necessary in connection with the exercise of the functions transferred to the Commission by subsection (k) of this section.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FISHERIES DIVISION AND THE UNITED STATES FISHERIES COMMISSION

SEC. 5. The Fisheries Division shall be an administrative organization and the Commission shall be a policymaking body. Both agencies shall work in close cooperation and

the personnel and facilities of the Fisheries Division shall be available for the requirements of the Commission.

THE RIGHTS OF STATES

SEC. 6. Nothing in this act shall be construed (1) to interfere in any manner with the rights of any State under the Submerged Lands Act (Public Law 31, 83d Cong.) or otherwise provided by law, or to supersede any regulatory authority over fisheries exercised by the States either individually or under interstate compacts; or (2) to interfere in any manner with the authority exercised by any international commission established under any treaty or convention to which the United States is a party.

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATION

SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that in addition to myself and the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], the names of Senators PAYNE, SALTONSTALL, BEALL, GEORGE, HUMPHREY, KNOWLAND, SCHOEPPLE, BUSH, BUTLER, CHAVEZ, DUFF, EASTLAND, FLANDERS, GREEN, HILL, JACKSON, JOHNSTON of South Carolina, KEFAUVER, KENNEDY, LEHMAN, MALONE, MURRAY, PASTORE, PURTELL, SMATHERS, SPARKMAN, STENNIS, MANSFIELD, IVES, BIBLE, MONRONEY, NEUBERGER, and POTTER may be added as additional cosponsors of Senate bill 3275, just reported by me, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REPORT ENTITLED "OVERCROWDING AT WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT AND THE NEED FOR AN ADDITIONAL AIRPORT FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL" (S. REPT. NO. 2016)

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I submit herewith the report of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce concerning the overcrowding at the Washington National Airport and the need for an additional airport for the National Capital.

This report is signed by 10 members of the committee and includes, in addition to the committee's report, individual views of the other members of the committee.

I ask unanimous consent that the additional views of those Senators be printed with the report.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report, together with individual views, will be received and printed, as requested by the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, away back in 1950, the Congress passed Public Law 762 of the 81st Congress, which directed and authorized the Secretary of Commerce to build an additional airport in, or in the vicinity of, the District of Columbia. This act was signed by the President on September 7, 1950.

Shortly thereafter, funds were appropriated, and the Department of Commerce, through the Civil Aeronautics Administration, proceed to survey

this general area, in order to locate the best available site. The area near Burke, Va., in Fairfax County, was selected as the ideal location. Property purchases of about \$1 million were started, and preliminary engineering work was done.

When the Department of Commerce asked for additional funds the following year, the Appropriations Committees of the Congress failed to make such funds available for that year, and the project has lain dormant since that time.

In the meanwhile there has been a tremendous increase in traffic and congestion at the Washington National Airport. As an example, in 1954 there were a total of 202,000 operations at the airport, and that number increased to 242,000 the following year. I have been informed that the traffic count for the year 1956 will be even greater.

In July of last year the Aviation Subcommittee, of which I am chairman, was requested by the committee to hold hearings and inquire into what action, if any, with respect to the airport situation, was contemplated by the Department of Commerce. Extensive hearings were held, and evidence which was presented indicated that the traffic was so dense and was increasing at such a rate that some action was highly necessary in the interests of safety. The subcommittee's report was adopted by the full committee and was published on July 29, 1955. The committee rejected the suggestion of the Secretary of Commerce for a tristate authority as being too time consuming, and recommended that the Department of Commerce request at the earliest possible moment funds with which to commence construction of an additional airport. The committee pointed out at the time that it was the responsibility of the Secretary of Commerce to determine whether to proceed at the site in the vicinity of Burke, Va., or to make another selection—Senate Report No. 1265, 84th Congress, 1st session. The Secretary of Commerce was requested to report on the opening day of the second session to the committee what he had decided and what he had accomplished.

We thought our report was clear and impossible to misunderstand. However, in a report dated December 1955 and submitted to the committee on January 3, 1956, the Secretary indicated that there were two alternatives for a second Washington airport, and requested the committee to make the decision. The first choice of the Department was the joint use of Andrews Air Force Base, with the site in the vicinity of Burke, Va., as a second choice. The Department again discussed public-authority financing, in the face of the previous report from the committee, which stated that such financing should not delay the commencement of construction.

An additional hearing was held and appropriate officials from the United States Air Force, the Air Transportation Association of America, and the Air Line Pilots Association testified. All were unanimous in agreeing on an airport in the vicinity of Burke, Va.

From the testimony presented, it appeared that the Department of Commerce had not discussed with the De-

partment of Defense the problem of the joint use of Andrews Air Force Base, and the Air Force spokesman, speaking for the Department of Defense, advised that the exclusive use of Andrews Air Force Base was required in order to meet the mission of air defense in this area. He stated that it was a key air-defense base,

But all this and much more is contained in the report I am submitting. It is the consensus of the committee that the Department of Commerce should proceed as rapidly as possible to supply the second airport for Washington. Almost 6 years have passed since the enabling act was signed by the President, and in that period the need for the second airport has increased tremendously.

It is the hope of the committee that the Department of Commerce will promptly request of the Congress additional funds with which to proceed with the construction.

REPORTS ON DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, from the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers, to which were referred for examination and recommendation two lists of records transmitted to the Senate by the Archivist of the United States that appeared to have no permanent value or historical interest, submitted reports thereon, pursuant to law.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, as in executive session, from the Committee on Armed Services, I report favorably the nominations of Gen. Walter Bedell Smith for a new 5-year term as a member of the National Security Training Commission; Lt. Gen. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer Schuyler to have the grade of general in his assignment as chief of staff to the Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers in Europe; and of Brig. Gen. Harry Wells Crandall for appointment as Chief of Finance in the Army with the grade of major general. In addition to the above, there are 6 major generals and 20 brigadier generals in the Army Reserve, 9 major generals and 10 brigadier generals for temporary appointment in the Army, and special assignments of 1 admiral and 3 vice admirals in the Navy. Also included are the nominations of Adm. William M. Fichteler to be placed on the retired list with the rank of admiral and Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe to be placed on the retired list in the grade of general. I ask that these nominations be placed on the Executive Calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The nominations will be placed on the Executive Calendar, as requested by the Senator from Maine.

The nominations are as follows:

Walter Bedell Smith, general, United States Army, retired, to be a member of the National Security Training Commission;

Lt. Gen. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer Schuyler, Army of the United States (major general, United States Army), to be as-

FISHERIES ACT OF 1956

MAY 17 (legislative day, MAY 7), 1956.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 3275]

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3275) to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to the development, conservation for preservation, management and use of fisheries resources, to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

In June 1955 many representatives of the fisheries industry notified the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of serious domestic problems facing the industry. A staff member was dispatched to California ports to investigate a crisis in the tuna industry and a report was forwarded to Washington on July 2, 1955, confirming the reports that almost the entire tuna fleet was tied up to the docks loaded with cargoes of tuna they could not sell due to the market being filled with imported tuna.

Bristol Bay and other Alaska fishing ports reported in August 1955, failures of Alaska salmon runs and requested committee investigations. A staff report submitted to the committee told of great concern in Alaska and on the Pacific coast over the depleted salmon runs.

On the basis of reports and requests submitted to the committee, the chairman decided to hold committee hearings along the Pacific coast and in Alaska to hear firsthand, and take testimony, regarding conditions facing the fishing industry.

HEARINGS CONDUCTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Accompanied by Senator Andrew Schoeppel, Senator Warren Magnuson conducted hearings as follows:

October 10 and 11 hearings held in Anchorage, Alaska; October 14 and 15 in Juneau, Alaska; October 17, 18, and 19 in Seattle, Wash.; October 31 in San Francisco, Calif.; November 2 and 3 in San Pedro, Calif.; December 5 in Tacoma, Wash.

Testimony was recorded of over 200 witnesses who told of adverse conditions prevailing in the fisheries industry, and additional reports from interested persons were filed with the committee.

DRAFTING OF FISHERIES BILL S. 3275

As a result of an exhaustive study to provide relief for the industry and to provide a means of stabilizing our fisheries, on February 22, 1956, Senator Magnuson and Senator Kuchel introduced the original S. 3275 and on March 1, 1956, a companion bill, S. 3339, was introduced to provide a fisheries stabilization and loan program.

During the week of March 19-25, 1956, hearings were held in Washington, D. C., on S. 3275, S. 3339, and S. 2379. Leading representatives of the industry from all parts of the country reviewed and discussed the bills with the committee. In general, the witnesses endorsed all three bills with some amendments and recommended passage of the bills. Government agencies registered opposition to all three bills, as did several fish importers not directly affected by provisions contained in the bills.

REVISION OF S. 3275

At the close of the committee hearings, a special delegation of fisheries representatives from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts met with committee legal and staff advisers, Senator Magnuson and Senator Kuchel, and the revised S. 3275 committee print was redrafted to meet the views of the industry. The revised committee print of S. 3275, of March 30, 1956, was mailed to 2,000 persons and organizations in the industry.

Upon receiving almost unanimous support and no objections for the revised S. 3275 from all segments of the industry, Senator Magnuson and Senator Kuchel, on April 9, 1956, introduced the revised S. 3275, and it was placed on the table for cosponsors for 1 week. Twenty-eight Senators joined in sponsoring the bill which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on April 23, 1956.

Printed copies of the substitute bill, S. 3275, were mailed to witnesses appearing at the hearings and others interested. The following endorsements have been received from industry leaders to date:

LISTINGS OF ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS OTHER THAN SENATORS WHO
HAVE ADVOCATED AND ENDORSED THE AMENDED SUBSTITUTE S. 3275

<i>Name of organization or person</i>	<i>Number of persons in industry represented</i>
United States Representatives and Delegate from Alaska.	15 separate House bills introduced. House Members awaiting action by Senate.
Alaska Territorial Fisheries Board----	5 members.
California State Legislative Council---	
Louisiana State Wild Life and Fisheries Commission.	
Mayor and Special Fisheries Advisory Council.	City of Gloucester, Mass.
Alaska Fishermen's Union-----	3,700 industry workers.
Vessel owners and fishermen from Ju- neau, Hoonah, Angoon, Sitka, and Pelican, Alaska.	350 fishermen.
Bering Sea Fishermen's Union-----	1,200 fishermen.
Fishermen's Marketing Association of Washington.	100 trawler vessel owners.
North Pacific Fisheries Association, Inc., Seattle, Washington.	800 fishermen.
Puget Sound Purse Seiners Association--	170 vessel owners.
Puget Sound Gil Netters Association---	750 fishermen and boat owners.
Puget Sound Drum Seiners Association--	25 vessel owners.
Fishermen's Cooperative Association, Seattle, Wash.	350 trawling vessel owners.
Deep Sea Fishermen's Union of the Pa- cific.	800 fishermen.
Southeastern Alaska Purse Seine Vessel Owners Association.	48 vessel owners.
Wakefield Fisheries-----	Operators of King Crab Fisheries, Bering Sea.
Rocky Mountain Trout Farmers, Inc.--	20 members.
Maine Sardine Packers Association, Inc.	34 members.
Southeastern Alaska Seine Boat Own- ers Association.	
Tacoma Shipbuilders Association, Ta- coma, Wash.	11 shipbuilding concerns, builders of modern fishing vessels.
The Texas Shrimp Association, Browns- ville, Tex.	
Massachusetts Fisheries, Boston, Mass.	
International Longshoremen's Union, Washington, D. C.	7,500 fishermen.
Toledo Commercial Fishermen's Coop- erative, Curtice, Ohio.	
Oyster Institute of North America, Annapolis, Md.	500 members Pacific and Atlantic Oyster Growers.
Sea Food Producers Association, New Bedford, Mass.	
Fishermen's Cooperative Association of San Pedro, Calif.	140 purse seine vessel owners, represents 1,400 fishermen.
American Tuna Boat Association-----	165 tuna clipper owners.
Fishermen's Union Local 33, affiliated with the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, San Pedro, Calif.	1,000 fishermen.
Cannery Workers and Fishermen's Union of San Diego, Calif., and International Association of Ma- chinists, Lodge No. 389, AFL-CIO, San Diego, Calif.	750 cannery workers, 2,050 fishermen.

<i>Name of organization or person</i>	<i>Number of persons in industry represented</i>
San Diego and San Pedro Tuna Fishermen's Wives Association.	3,000 fishermen's wives.
Halibut and Puget Sound Gil Net Fishermen's Wives Association, Washington State.	1,000 fishermen's wives.
California Cannery Association, Inc.---	Representing 13 independent canneries in California.
National Fisheries Institute-----	Representing 600 fish processor and marketing concerns in all sections of the United States.
AFL-CIO Seine Line Fishermen's Union, Los Angeles, Calif.	
Ketchikan, Alaska, Chamber of Commerce.	
Fishermen's Cooperative Auxiliary, San Pedro, Calif.	
Commercial Fishermen's Fraternity Society, California, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska.	600 members.
Northwest Reefer Association-----	15 refrigerated vessel owners.
F. E. Booth Co., Inc.-----	Fisheries marketing concern Atlantic and Pacific coasts.
Petersburg Vessel Owners Association, Petersburg, Alaska.	
James Sullivan, president, San Diego Harbor Association.	San Diego Port Authority.
Bernard Lorino, Hendrix Fish Market--	Houston, Tex.
A. Powers, Dorchester, Mass-----	Fisherman.
Atlantic Lobstermen's Cooperative Association, Saugus, Mass.	
Rio Grande Shrimp Fishermen's Association, Brownsville, Tex.	
Tom Swensen, Kodiak, Alaska-----	Independent fisherman.
Tim Panamaroff, Kodiak, Alaska-----	Do.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Seattle, Wash--	Makers of diesel engines.
Chase Seafood Co., Everett, Wash-----	Fish packers.
East End Fishermen's Association, New Orleans, La.	287 members.
A. J. Wegman, Pass Christian, Miss----	

In addition to the sponsors of the amended bill, S. 3275, listed in this report, hundreds of letters were received by Senators and House Members in support of the Wilson bill, H. R. 8001, which set forth many of the general principles included in S. 3275.

THE REPORTED BILL

Since April 23, 1956, when the substitute for S. 3275 was presented to the Senate, numerous conferences have been held in which various members of the committee have participated with persons interested in fisheries legislation. As a result of such conferences, the basic principles of the substitute are retained and it is also provided that the Chairman of the new Fisheries Commission is to be designated by the President and is also to serve as an Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fisheries and in that capacity is to be the head of a new Fisheries Division in the Department of the Interior. This division is to be entirely separate from the Wildlife Service. There follows a section by section analysis of the reported bill.

SECTION 1

The first section of the bill provides that it may be cited as the "Fisheries Act of 1956."

SECTION 2

This section contains a comprehensive declaration of policy which recognizes the important place that fish and shellfish resources have in the national economy and the material contribution which they make to the food supply, health, recreation and well-being of our citizens. It is also provided that the act is to be administered with due regard to the inherent right of every citizen and resident of the United States to engage in fishing for his own pleasure, enjoyment and betterment, and with the intent of stimulating the development of a strong, prosperous, efficient and thriving fishery and fish-processing industry.

SECTION 3

This section provides that there shall be a Fisheries Division in the Department of the Interior, the administrative functions of which shall be administered by the Chairman of the United States Fisheries Commission created by section 4 under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. The functions, powers, duties, and authority of the Fish and Wildlife Service relating primarily to fish, fisheries, whales, hairseals and sea lions, and related matters, are transferred to the Fisheries Division from the Fish and Wildlife Service, together with the funds, records, and personnel which the Secretary of the Interior determines to be primarily related to and necessary for the exercise of such functions, powers, duties and authority. The Fish and Wildlife Service is hereafter to be known as the Wildlife Service.

The functions of the Secretary of the Interior provided for by the bill are to be exercised through the new Fisheries Division. These functions include the conduct of continuing investigations, the preparation and dissemination of information, and the making of periodical reports to the public, to the President, and to the Congress, with respect to various matters relating to fisheries operations.

This section also provides for transferring to the Secretary of the Interior all administrative functions of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the head of any other department or agency which the Director of the Bureau of the Budget determines relate primarily to the development, advancement, management, conservation, and protection of fisheries, but without modifying the authority of the Department of State or the Secretary thereof to negotiate fisheries agreements or conventions or with respect to international fisheries commissions operating under conventions to which the United States is a party. The necessary transfers of personnel, property, records and funds are also made, and the Secretary is authorized to secure the advice and assistance of other departments and agencies of the Government in carrying out the provisions of the bill.

SECTION 4

This section provides for a United States Fisheries Commission of five members within the Department of the Interior, and responsible

directly to the Secretary thereof. The members are to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President is to designate the Chairman of the Commission, and the Chairman is also to administer the Fisheries Division of the Department as Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fisheries. Except for the original appointees, the members of the Commission are to have 5-year terms of office. Not less than three members of the Commission are to have practical knowledge of fishing conditions and of the problems confronting the fisheries.

The primary responsibility of the Commission is the formulation of all policies necessary in the administration by the Department of the Interior, including the Fisheries Division, of the laws relating to fishing and fisheries.

The Commission also has broad authority to develop and recommend measures to assure maximum production of fish and fishery products, and to prevent unnecessary and excessive fluctuations therein, to study the economic condition of the industry, to make recommendations for credit relief and other stabilization measures, to develop special promotional and informational activities to stimulate the consumption of fishery products, and recommend changes in the activities of the Fisheries Division to conform to the policies developed by the Commission.

The Commission is also to cooperate with the Secretary of State in providing representation at all international meetings and conferences relating to fisheries, and one member of the Commission is to be a member of the negotiating team of the United States delegation attending such meetings and conferences. The Secretary of State and officials having responsibilities in the fields of technical and economic aid are also to consult with the Secretary of the Interior and the Commission to assure that the interests of fisheries are adequately represented.

The Commission is to consult periodically with the various governmental and private organizations and agencies which have to do with any phases of fisheries.

It is to make an annual report to the Congress, and may make legislative recommendations. It is also authorized to report to the President and the Congress through the Secretary of the Interior, whenever requested by a segment of the domestic industry, as to whether there has been a downward trend in the production, employment in production, or prices, or a decline in the sales of any domestic fisheries product which competes with imported ones, and as to whether imports of competitive foreign products have increased.

The policy functions of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce and the heads of other departments and agencies are transferred to the Commission, together with personnel, records and funds, to the extent that the Director of the Bureau of the Budget determines that such functions relate primarily to the development, advancement, management, conservation and protection of fisheries.

SECTION 5

This section states that the new Fisheries Division is to be an administrative organization, and that the Commission is to be a policy-

making body. These agencies are to work in close cooperation, and the personnel and facilities of the Fisheries Division are to be available for the Commission.

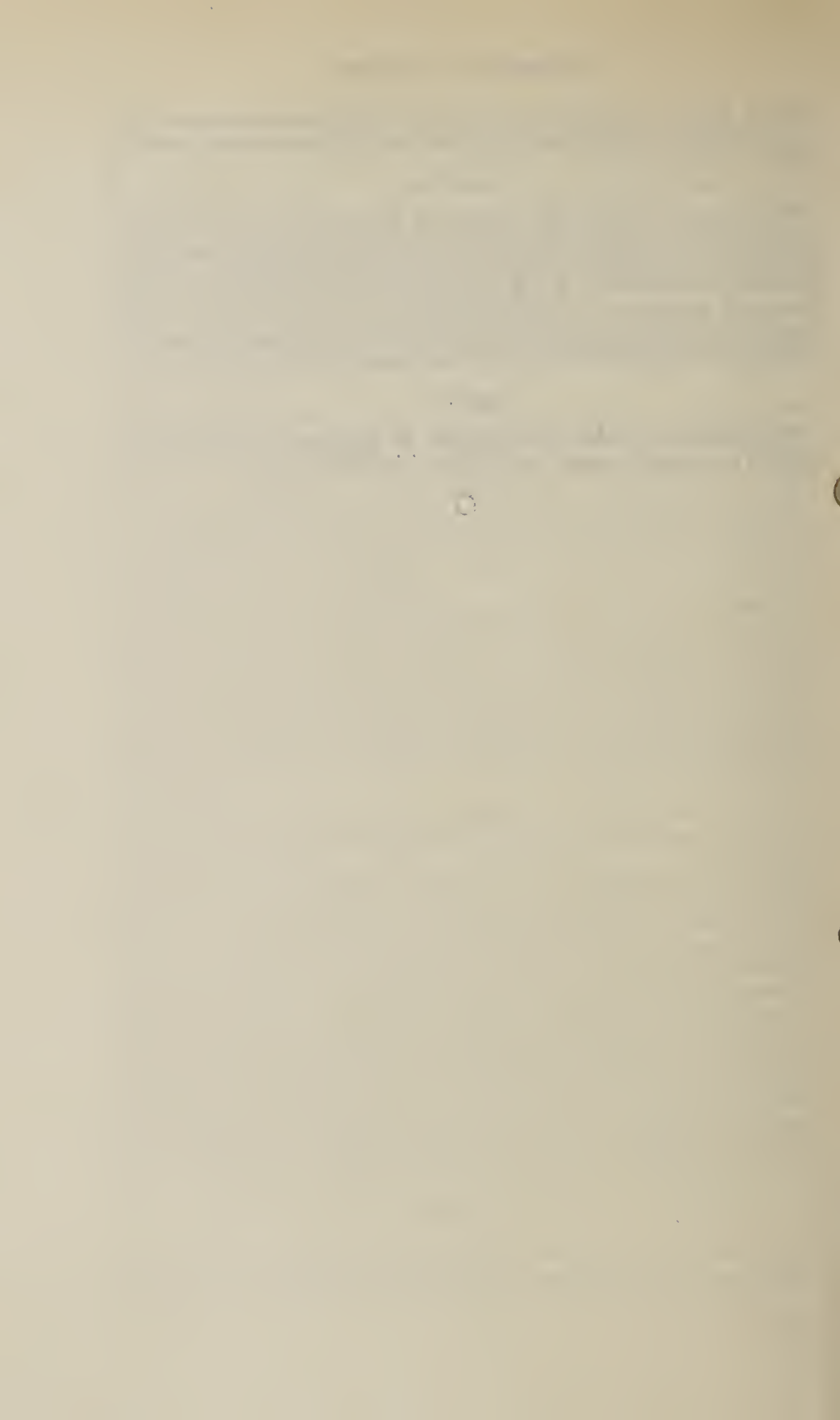
SECTION 6

This section provides that nothing in the act is to be construed to interfere with the rights of the States under the Submerged Lands Act or otherwise provided by law, or to supersede any regulatory authority over fisheries exercised by the States either individually or under interstate compacts. It is also provided that the authority of any international commission established under a treaty or convention to which the United States is a party shall not be interfered with.

SECTION 7

This section contains the authority to appropriate such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the act.





Calendar No. 2040

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 3275

[Report No. 2017]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 23 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 22), 1956

Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself, Mr. KUCHEL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. BEALL, Mr. GEORGE, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. SCHOEPPel, Mr. BUSH, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. DUFF, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HILL, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. MALONE, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. PURTELL, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. IVES, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. NEUBERGER, and Mr. POTTER) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce

MAY 17 (legislative day, MAY 7), 1956

Reported by Mr. MAGNUSON, with amendments

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to the development, conservation for preservation, management and use of fisheries resources, to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Fisheries Act of 1956."

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that fish and shellfish resources make a material contribution to the health and well-being of our citizens and constitute an important part of the food-producing segment of the national economy, and that a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to the development, conservation for preservation, management, and maximum use of such resources, the prevention of excessive exploitation thereof, and the promotion and maintenance of prosperous and productive conditions in both the commercial and the sport and recreational fisheries industries is essential in the public interest. The Congress further declares that the provisions of this Act are necessary in order to accomplish such objectives, and that this Act shall be administered with due regard to the inherent right of every citizen and resident of the United States to engage in fishing for his own pleasure and enjoyment.

UNITED STATES FISHERIES COMMISSION

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby created an independent agency of the Government to be known as the United States Fisheries Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission") which shall be composed of five members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate. One of such members shall be designated by the

1 President as Chairman of the Commission at the time of
2 nomination. Each such member shall hold office for a term
3 of six years; except that the terms of office of the members
4 first appointed shall expire, as designated by the President
5 at the time of nomination, as follows: One on January 1,
6 1958, one on January 1, 1959, one on January 1, 1960, one
7 on January 1, 1961, and one on January 1, 1962. A
8 vacancy in the membership of the Commission shall not
9 affect the power of the remaining members to exercise the
10 functions of the Commission, and shall be filled in the same
11 manner as is the case of the original appointment. Not more
12 than three members of the Commission shall be members of
13 the same political party. The Chairman of the Commission
14 shall receive compensation at the rate of \$20,000 per annum,
15 and each of the other members of the Commission shall
16 receive compensation at the rate of \$18,000 per annum.

17 (b) Not less than three members of the Commission
18 shall have general knowledge of commercial and sport fishing
19 conditions and of the problems confronting the domestic and
20 international fisheries.

21 (c) In addition to exercising the functions transferred
22 to it by this Act and otherwise provided by law, it shall be
23 the duty of the Commission (1) to assist and advise the
24 appropriate agencies of the several States which have the
25 primary responsibility of managing fisheries, and any inter-

1 national agencies having similar official responsibilities, ~~(2)~~
2 to promote, conserve, and manage any fisheries in the Terri-
3 tories and possessions of the United States that remain the
4 sole responsibility of the Federal Government, and ~~(3)~~ to
5 construct, maintain and operate fish cultural stations relating
6 to fish and shellfish, either independently or in cooperation
7 with State, Territorial, and private agencies, to the extent
8 authorized by the Congress and by law.

9 ~~(d)~~ It shall also be the duty of the Commission to pre-
10 pare and submit to the Congress such programs, policies,
11 and directives relating to the advancement, management,
12 regulation, and protection of fisheries as the Commission
13 deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act or as
14 may be required by law.

15 ~~(e)~~ The Commission shall conduct continuing studies,
16 shall prepare and disseminate information, and shall make
17 periodical reports and recommendations to the public, to the
18 President and to the Congress, with respect to the following
19 matters:

20 ~~(1)~~ The production and flow to market of fish and fish-
21 ery products domestically produced;

22 ~~(2)~~ The production and flow to market of fish and fish-
23 ery products produced by foreign producers which affect
24 domestic commercial fisheries;

1 ~~(3)~~ The trends in production of the various kinds of
2 fish and shellfish;

3 ~~(4)~~ The measures which are appropriate to assure the
4 maximum sustainable production of fish and fishery products
5 and to prevent unnecessary and excessive fluctuations in such
6 production;

7 ~~(5)~~ The measures that are necessary to prevent the
8 excessive and harmful exploitation of the fisheries resources;

9 ~~(6)~~ The methods and practices used in catching and
10 taking fish and shellfish that are wasteful and that have the
11 effect of diminishing the fisheries resources in the waters of
12 the Continental Shelf and the high seas;

13 ~~(7)~~ The competitive economic position of the various
14 fish and fishery products with respect to each other and to
15 competitive fish and fishery products produced by foreign
16 producers;

17 ~~(8)~~ The market conditions, amount of production, and
18 general economic position of fish and fishery products in the
19 countries in which such products constitute an important part
20 of the food supply; and

21 ~~(9)~~ Any other matters which in the judgment of the
22 Commission are of public interest in connection with any
23 phases of fisheries operations.

24 ~~(f)~~ The Commission shall cooperate to the fullest practi-

1 eable extent with the Secretary of State in providing repre-
2 sentation at all meetings and conferences relating to fisheries
3 in which representatives of the United States and foreign
4 countries participate. The Secretary of State shall, wherever
5 possible, designate at least one member of the Commission
6 to the negotiating team in all matters relating to international
7 fisheries.

8 ~~(g)~~ The Secretary of State and all other officials having
9 responsibilities in the fields of technical and economic aid to
10 foreign nations shall consult with the Commission in all
11 cases in which the interests of domestic commercial and sport
12 fisheries are involved with a view to assuring that such in-
13 terests are adequately represented at all times.

14 ~~(h)~~ Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the
15 Commission shall be represented in all international negotia-
16 tions conducted by the United States pursuant to section 350
17 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, in any case in which
18 domestic commercial and sport fisheries are directly affected
19 by such negotiations.

20 ~~(i)~~ The Commission shall make such studies and inves-
21 tigations relating to fishing operations on the high seas as
22 it deems necessary for the welfare and protection of domes-
23 tic fisheries, and shall make reports and recommendations
24 to the Congress and to the Secretary of State with respect

1 to any practices, operations, or conditions or any other mat-
2 ters that it deems to be detrimental to, or vital to the security
3 and welfare of, such fisheries.

4 ~~(j)~~ The Commission is authorized, in accordance with
5 the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1949,
6 as amended, to appoint and fix the compensation of such
7 personnel as it deems necessary to carry out the provisions
8 of this Act.

9 ~~(k)~~ The Commission may request and secure the advice
10 or assistance of any department or agency of the Govern-
11 ment, and any such department or agency which furnishes
12 advice or assistance to the Commission may expend its
13 own funds for such purposes, with or without reimburse-
14 ment from the Commission as may be agreed upon between
15 the Commission and the department or agency.

16 ~~(l)~~ The Commission shall consult periodically with the
17 various governmental, private nonprofit and other agencies
18 which have to do with any phase of nonecommercial fishing
19 with respect to any problems that may arise in connection
20 with such fishing.

21 ~~(m)~~ The Commission may make such rules and regu-
22 lations as it deems necessary to carry out the provisions of
23 this Act, and all such rules and regulations shall be published
24 in the Federal Register as in the case of those of any other
25 agency.

1 ~~(n)~~ The Commission shall make an annual report to
2 the Congress with respect to its activities under this Act.

3 TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS TO COMMISSION

4 SEC. 4. ~~(a)~~ There are hereby transferred to the Com-
5 mission all the functions of the Department of the Interior
6 ~~(including the functions of the Secretary thereof and of the~~
7 ~~Fish and Wildlife Service)~~ relating in any manner to fish-
8 eries, and the development, advancement, management,
9 conservation, and protection thereof.

10 ~~(b)~~ In addition, the functions of the Secretary of the
11 Interior ~~(1)~~ relating to the protection of fur seals, and to
12 the supervision of the Pribilof Islands and the care of the
13 natives thereof; and ~~(2)~~ relating to the Whaling Convention
14 Act of 1949 ~~(Public Law 676, Eighty-first Congress)~~ and
15 any other functions of the Secretary relating to hair-seals,
16 sea-lions, whales, and other mammals, are hereby transferred
17 to, and shall hereafter be exercised by, the Commission.

18 ~~(c)~~ There are hereby transferred to the Commission all
19 functions of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of
20 Commerce and the head of any other department or agency,
21 which are now exercised by them or provided for under
22 any Act of Congress and which relate in any manner to
23 fisheries; but nothing in this subsection shall be construed to
24 interfere with or modify the authority of the Department of
25 State or the Secretary thereof to negotiate or enter into any

1 international agreements or conventions with respect to the
2 development, management or protection of any fisheries
3 resources.

4 ~~(d)~~ There are hereby transferred to the Commission so
5 much of the personnel, property, facilities, records, and un-
6 expended balances of appropriations, allocations and other
7 funds ~~(available or to be made available)~~ as the Director of
8 the Bureau of the Budget determines to be necessary in con-
9 nection with the exercise of the functions transferred to the
10 Commission by subsection ~~(a)~~, ~~(b)~~ and ~~(c)~~ of this section.

11 MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

12 SEC. 5. Close cooperation shall be established and main-
13 tained between the United States and Canada, and between
14 the United States and Mexico, through fisheries agreements,
15 in the interest of conserving and utilizing to the fullest prac-
16 ticable extent the stocks of food fish and shellfish which
17 inhabit the waters of the Continental Shelf. Such cooperation
18 shall also be established and maintained between the United
19 States and other nations through fisheries agreements relating
20 to the conservation and use of the stocks of food fish which
21 inhabit the waters of the high seas.

22 SEC. 6. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to interfere
23 in any manner with the rights of any State under the Sub-

1 merged Lands Act (Public Law 31, Eighty-third Congress)
2 or otherwise provided by law.

3 SEC. 7. (a) It shall be unlawful for any citizen of the
4 United States—

5 (1) to catch or take any salmon, trout, or other
6 fishes on the high seas (except as authorized by the
7 Commission for experimental or sport fishing purposes)
8 with any form of net, gear, or other appliance which the
9 Commission finds would prevent or interfere with the
10 conservation of such fishes; and

11 (2) to fish for or catch any species of shellfish in
12 the waters of either the Atlantic Ocean or the Pacific
13 Ocean by means of tangle nets or any other device or
14 gear which the Commission finds would have the un-
15 avoidable result of taking immature and female shellfish
16 at the same time that marketable male shellfish are
17 taken.

18 (b) The Commission is authorized to make such rules
19 and regulations as may be necessary to enforce the provi-
20 sions of this section.

21 (c) Any person who violates any provision of this sec-
22 tion, or any rule or regulation prescribed by the Commis-
23 sion pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, shall be
24 fined not more than \$ or imprisoned for not more
25 than years, or both.

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATION

SEC. 8. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

That this Act may be cited as the "Fisheries Act of 1966".

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. *The Congress hereby declares that fish and shellfish resources make a material contribution to the food supply, health, recreation, and well-being of our citizens. They are a living, renewable form of national wealth, capable of being maintained and greatly increased with proper attention, but equally capable of destruction if neglected. The fisheries dependent upon them have occupied an important place in the economy of the Nation since its colonial beginnings. They give employment, directly or indirectly, to a substantial number of citizens. They attract all segments of the citizenry to outdoors, healthful, stimulating recreation in every part of the Nation. They furnish a large quantity of protein food. Their byproducts have a wide variety of essential uses in the arts, industry, and agriculture. They strengthen the defense of the United States through the provision of a trained seafaring citizenry and action-ready fleets of seaworthy vessels. Properly developed, the fisheries are capable of steadily increasing these valuable contributions to the life of the Nation. The Congress further declares that the provisions*

1 of this Act are necessary in order to accomplish the objective
2 of such proper development and that this Act shall be admin-
3 istered with due regard to the inherent right of every citizen
4 and resident of the United States to engage in fishing for his
5 own pleasure, enjoyment, and betterment, and with the intent
6 of stimulating the development of a strong, prosperous, effi-
7 cient, and thriving fishery and fish processing industry.

8 FISHERY REORGANIZATION WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF
9 THE INTERIOR

10 SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established within the De-
11 partment of the Interior a division of such department to be
12 known as the Fisheries Division of the Department of the
13 Interior. The administrative functions of such Division
14 shall be administered under the direction and supervision
15 of the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as
16 the "Secretary") by the Chairman of the United States
17 Fisheries Commission created by section 4 of this Act in his
18 capacity as Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fisheries.

19 (b) (1) All functions, powers, duties, and authority
20 of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the
21 Interior as are determined by the Secretary to relate pri-
22 marily to fish, fisheries, whales, hairseals, sea lions, and
23 related matters, together with those funds, liabilities, com-
24 mitments, authorizations, allocations, personnel, and records
25 of the Fish and Wildlife Service which the Secretary of

1 *the Interior shall determine to be primarily related to and*
2 *necessary for the exercise of such functions, powers, duties,*
3 *and authority, are hereby transferred to the Fisheries Divi-*
4 *sion of the Department of the Interior, established by this*
5 *section.*

6 (2) *In addition to the functions, powers, duties, and*
7 *authority transferred to the Fisheries Division under para-*
8 *graph (1) of this subsection, the Secretary shall exercise*
9 *through such Division all functions, powers, duties, and au-*
10 *thority conferred upon him under the provisions of this Act.*

11 (c) *The Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department*
12 *of the Interior shall hereafter be known as the Wildlife*
13 *Service of the Department of the Interior. The Director*
14 *and Assistant Directors of the Fish and Wildlife Service*
15 *shall hereafter be known, respectively, as the Director and*
16 *Assistant Directors of the Wildlife Service.*

17 (d) *The Secretary shall conduct continuing investiga-*
18 *tions, prepare and disseminate information, and make peri-*
19 *odical reports to the public, to the President, and to Congress,*
20 *with respect to the following matters:*

21 (1) *The production and flow to market of fish and fishery*
22 *products domestically produced and also those produced by*
23 *foreign producers which affect the domestic fisheries;*

24 (2) *The availability and abundance of the living re-*
25 *sources which support the domestic fisheries;*

1 (3) *The competitive economic position of the various fish*
2 *and fishery products with respect to each other, to competitive*
3 *foreign-produced commodities, and to other competitive com-*
4 *modities;*

5 (4) *The collection and dissemination of statistics on food*
6 *and recreational fisheries; and*

7 (5) *Any other matters which in the judgment of the*
8 *Secretary or the United States Fisheries Commission created*
9 *by section 4 of this Act are of public interest in connection*
10 *with any phases of fisheries operations.*

11 (e) *There are hereby transferred to the Secretary all*
12 *administrative functions of the Secretary of Agriculture, the*
13 *Secretary of Commerce, and the head of any other department*
14 *or agency as are determined by the Director of the Bureau*
15 *of the Budget to relate primarily to the development, advance-*
16 *ment, management, conservation, and protection of fisheries;*
17 *but nothing in this section shall be construed to modify the*
18 *authority of the Department of State or the Secretary of*
19 *State to negotiate or enter into any international agreements*
20 *or conventions with respect to the development, management,*
21 *or protection of any fisheries resources or with respect to*
22 *international fisheries commissions operating under conven-*
23 *tions to which the United States is a party.*

24 (f) *There are hereby transferred to the Department of*
25 *the Interior so much of the personnel, property, facilities;*

1 records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, alloca-
2 tions, and other funds (available or to be made available)
3 as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget determines to
4 be necessary in connection with the exercise of the functions
5 transferred to the Secretary by subsection (e) of this section.

6 (g) The Secretary may request and secure the advice or
7 assistance of any department or agency of the Government
8 in carrying out the provisions of this Act, and any such
9 department or agency which furnishes advice or assistance
10 to the Secretary may expend its own funds for such pur-
11 poses, with or without reimbursement from the Secretary as
12 may be agreed upon between the Secretary and the depart-
13 ment or agency.

14 UNITED STATES FISHERIES COMMISSION

15 SEC. 4. (a) There is hereby created within the Depart-
16 ment of the Interior, and responsible directly to the Secretary,
17 an agency of the Government to be known as the United
18 States Fisheries Commission (hereinafter referred to as the
19 "Commission") which shall be composed of five members to be
20 appointed by the President, by and with the advice and con-
21 sent of the Senate. One of such members shall be designated
22 at the time of nomination as Chairman of the Commission,
23 and shall also administer the Fisheries Division as Assistant
24 Secretary of the Interior for Fisheries. Each such member
25 shall hold office for a term of five years, except that the terms

1 of office of the members first appointed shall expire, as desig-
2 nated by the President at the time of nomination, as follows:
3 One on January 1, 1957, one on January 1, 1958, one on
4 January 1, 1959, one on January 1, 1960, and one on Jan-
5 uary 1, 1961. At least two members of the Commission shall
6 be appointed from the area east and two from the area west of
7 the Mississippi River. A vacancy in the membership of the
8 Commission shall not affect the power of the remaining mem-
9 bers to exercise the functions of the Commission, and shall be
10 filled in the same manner as in the case of the original ap-
11 pointment, except that any person appointed to fill a vacancy
12 shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of his prede-
13 cessor. Not more than three members of the Commission shall
14 be members of the same political party. Three members of the
15 Commission shall constitute a quorum. The Chairman of the
16 Commission shall receive compensation at the rate of \$20,000
17 per annum and each member of the Commission other than
18 the Chairman shall receive compensation at the rate of
19 \$18,000 per annum.

20 (b) Not less than three members of the Commission shall
21 have practical knowledge of fishing conditions and of the
22 problems confronting the fisheries.

23 (c) The primary responsibility of the Commission shall
24 be the formulation of all policies necessary in the administra-
25 tion by the Department of the Interior, including the Fish-

1 eries Division created by section 3 of this Act, of the laws
2 relating to fishing and fisheries. The Commission shall
3 also—

4 (1) develop and recommend measures which are
5 appropriate to assure the maximum sustainable produc-
6 tion of fish and fishery products and to prevent unneces-
7 sary and excessive fluctuations in such production;

8 (2) on the basis of reports prepared by the Secretary
9 in the exercise of his functions under this Act and other
10 information available to the Commission study the eco-
11 nomic condition of the industry, and whenever it deter-
12 mines that any segment of the domestic fisheries has been
13 seriously disturbed either by wide fluctuation in the
14 abundance of the resource supporting it, or by unstable
15 market or fishing conditions from any cause, the Com-
16 mission shall make such recommendations to the Presi-
17 dent and the Congress through the Secretary with respect
18 to credit relief and other measures as it deems appropri-
19 ate to aid in stabilizing the domestic fisheries;

20 (3) develop and recommend to the Secretary special
21 promotional and informational activities with a view to
22 stimulating the consumption of fishery products when-
23 ever it determines that there is a prospective or actual
24 surplus of such products; and

25 (4) keep under continuous review the activities

1 of the Fisheries Division with regard to development,
2 advancement, management, conservation, and protection
3 of the fisheries and recommend changes, modifications, or
4 variations in such activities to conform to policies de-
5 veloped by the Commission.

6 (d) The Commission shall cooperate to the fullest prac-
7 ticable extent with the Secretary of State in providing rep-
8 resentation at all meetings and conferences relating to fisheries
9 in which representatives of the United States and foreign
10 countries participate. The Secretary of State shall designate
11 at least one member of the Commission to the United States
12 delegation attending such meetings and conferences, and to
13 the negotiating team of any such delegation.

14 (e) The Secretary of State and all other officials having
15 responsibilities in the fields of technical and economic aid to
16 foreign nations shall consult with the Secretary and the Com-
17 mission in all cases in which the interests of fisheries are
18 involved, with a view to assuring that such interests are
19 adequately represented at all times.

20 (f) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the
21 Commission shall be represented in all international negoti-
22 ations conducted by the United States pursuant to section 350
23 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, in any case in which
24 fishery products are directly affected by such negotiations.

25 (g) The Commission may request and secure the advice

1 or assistance of any department or agency of the Govern-
2 ment, and any such department or agency which furnishes
3 advice or assistance to the Commission may expend its own
4 funds for such purposes, with or without reimbursement from
5 the Commisison as may be agreed upon between the Commis-
6 sion and the department or agency.

7 (h) The Commission shall consult periodically with the
8 various governmental, private nonprofit, and other organiza-
9 tions and agencies which have to do with any phase of fisheries
10 with respect to any problems that may arise in connection
11 with such fisheries.

12 (i) The Commission shall make an annual report to the
13 Congress with respect to its activities under this Act, and shall
14 make such recommendations for additional legislation as it
15 deems necessary.

16 (j) The Commission is authorized to make a report to
17 the President and the Congress through the Secretary con-
18 cerning the following matters with respect to any fishery
19 product which is imported into the United States, upon a
20 request from any segment of the domestic industry producing
21 a like or directly competitive product—

22 (1) whether there has been a downward trend in
23 the production, employment in the production, or prices,
24 or a decline in the sales, of the like or directly competitive
25 product by the domestic industry; and

1 (2) whether there has been an increase in the imports
2 of the fishery product into the United States, either actual
3 or relative to the production of the like or directly com-
4 petitive product produced by the domestic industry.

5 (k) There are hereby transferred to the Commission all
6 policy functions of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary
7 of Commerce, and the head of any other department or agency
8 as are determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget
9 to relate primarily to the development, advancement, manage-
10 ment, conservation, and protection of fisheries; but nothing in
11 this section shall be construed to modify the authority of
12 the Department of State or the Secretary of State to negotiate
13 or enter into any international agreements or conventions with
14 respect to the development, management, or protection of any
15 fisheries resources or with respect to international fisheries com-
16 missions operating under conventions to which the United
17 States is a party.

18 (l) There are hereby transferred to the Commission so
19 much of the personnel, property, facilities, records, and unex-
20 pended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other
21 funds (available or to be made available) as the Director of
22 the Bureau of the Budget determines to be necessary in con-

1 nection with the exercise of the functions transferred to the
2 Commission by subsection (k) of this section.

3 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FISHERIES DIVISION AND THE
4 UNITED STATES FISHERIES COMMISSION

5 SEC. 5. *The Fisheries Division shall be an administra-*
6 *tive organization and the Commission shall be a policymaking*
7 *body. Both agencies shall work in close cooperation and the*
8 *personnel and facilities of the Fisheries Division shall be*
9 *available for the requirements of the Commission.*

10 THE RIGHTS OF STATES

11 SEC. 6. *Nothing in this Act shall be construed (1) to*
12 *interfere in any manner with the rights of any State under*
13 *the Submerged Lands Act (Public Law 31, Eighty-third*
14 *Congress) or otherwise provided by law, or to supersede any*
15 *regulatory authority over fisheries exercised by the States*
16 *either individually or under interstate compacts; or (2) to*
17 *interfere in any manner with the authority exercised by*
18 *any International Commission established under any treaty*
19 *or convention to which the United States is a party.*

20 AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATION

21 SEC. 7. *There are hereby authorized to be appropriated*
22 *such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions*
23 *of this Act.*

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fisheries; to strengthen the fisheries segment of the national economy; to establish within the Department of the Interior a Fisheries Division; to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission; and for other purposes."

A BILL

To establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to the development, conservation for preservation, management and use of fisheries resources, to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission, and for other purposes.

BY Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. KUCHEL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. BEALL, Mr. GEORGE, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. SCHOEPPel, Mr. BUSH, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. DREE, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HILL, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. MALONE, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. PURCELL, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. MANSEFIELD, Mr. IVES, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. NEUBERGER, and Mr. POTTER

FEBRUARY 23 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 22), 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on

Interstate and Foreign Commerce

MAY 17 (legislative day, MAY 7), 1956

Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued
For actions of

May 25, 1956
May 24, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 86

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported bill to increase CCC borrowing authority. Conferees received permission to file report on USDA appropriation bill by Fri. midnight. Rep. Reece defended CCC cheese transactions and administration's action in raising price supports for dairy products. House committee reported bill to authorize use of CCC grain for feeding wild birds. Senate passed bill to extend housing program. Senate passed bill to stabilize fishery industry. Senate committee reported general government matters and independent offices appropriation bills. Rep. Hope introduced bill to increase Public Law 480 authorization.

HOUSE

1. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 11132, to increase the borrowing authority of CCC (H. Rept. 2211). p. 8000
Rep. Reece defended the actions of CCC in the cheese transactions under investigation by the Government Operations Committee and the actions of the Department in raising the support level for dairy products. p. 7988
The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7641, to provide for the use of CCC surplus grains to feed certain wild birds in an effort to prevent waterfowl depredations (H. Rept. 2210). p. 8000
2. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees on H. R. 11177, the USDA appropriation bill for 1957, received permission to file a conference report by Fri. midnight. p. 7975
3. PRICE SUPPORTS. Rep. Dixon inserted a newspaper editorial explaining the features of modernized parity and discussed the favorable outlook for farmers predicted in USDA "Agricultural Outlook Digest." p. 7991
4. POSTAL SERVICE. A Subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported to the full committee, amended, S. 1871, to provide for reimbursement to the Post Office Department for registration fees on Government

mail transmission. p. D530

5. PERSONNEL. Received from the HEW Department a proposed bill "...to include, within the provisions of law providing punishment for killing or assaulting Federal officers on official duty, officers and employees of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare engaged in enforcing the food and drug or public health laws of the United States"; to the Judiciary Committee. p. 8000
 6. MONOPOLY. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 1840, to strengthen the Robinson-Patman Act and amend the antitrust law prohibiting price discrimination (H. Rept. 2202). p. 8000
 7. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Richards received permission for the Foreign Affairs Committee to file a report on H. R. 11356, the mutual security bill, by Fri. midnight. p. 7988
 8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced the following schedule for next week: Mon., D. C. bills, the Legislative appropriation bill, and the conference report on the USDA appropriation bill; Tues., "undetermined"; Wed., adjourned; Thurs., defense production bill and farm credit bill; and the foreign aid bill is to be considered on June 6. p. 7977
 9. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 28. pp. 7977, 7999
- SENATE
10. HOUSING LOANS. Passed with amendments S. 3855, to extend the housing program (pp. 8015, 8033, 8043, 8059). A greed to an amendment by Sen. Lehman to extend the veterans housing loan program for 1 year beyond July 25, 1957. (p. 8042). For provisions of interest to this Department, see Digest 81.
 11. FISHERIES. Passed with amendments S. 3275, to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to the development, conservation, and use of fisheries resources, and to create and prescribe the functions of a U. S. Fisheries Commission. p. 8082
 12. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments the following bills: p. 8003
H. R. 9536, the general government matters appropriation bill for 1957 (S. Rept. 2042); and
H. R. 9739, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1957 (S. Rept. 2041)
Made H. R. 10721, the State-Justice appropriation bill, its unfinished business to be considered today. p. 8090
 13. ROADS. Majority Leader Johnson announced that H. R. 10660, the road bill, would probably be reported today, and taken up on Mon. p. 8090
 14. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Carlson inserted an analysis made by this Department of the new farm bill. p. 8011
 15. LIBRARY SERVICES. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee ordered reported without amendment H. R. 2840, to promote the further development of public library services in rural areas. p. D527
 16. MILK. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee ordered reported without amendment S. 1614, to revise the definition and standards for certain dry milk solids, p. D527

607 (b) of this act) determined by the Administrator to be permanent, except contracts entered into pursuant to subsection (a) hereof, shall require that if title does not pass to the purchaser by April 1, 1957 (or within 60 days thereafter if such time is necessary to cure defects in title in accordance with the provisions of the contract), the rights of the purchaser shall terminate and thereafter the housing shall be sold under the provisions of subsection (a) hereof. For the purposes of this subsection, title shall be considered to have passed upon the execution of a conditional sales contract.

"(c) The dates set forth in subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall not be subject to change by virtue of the provisions of section 611 of this act."

TITLE VI—MISCELLANEOUS

COLLEGE HOUSING

SEC. 601. (a) Subsection (d) of section 401 of the Housing Act of 1950, as amended, is amended by striking out "\$500,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$750,000,000."

(b) Section 404 (b) of such act, as amended, is amended by striking out "and (2)" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "(2) any educational institution (no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual) the courses of which are designed to train persons to carry on the vocation of minister of a religious denomination, and (3)."

RESEARCH

SEC. 602. (a) The Housing and Home Finance Administrator is authorized and directed to undertake such programs of investigation, analysis, and research as he determines to be necessary and appropriate in the exercise of his responsibilities, including the formulation and carrying out of national housing policies and programs. Without limiting such authority, such programs shall develop and supply data and information on—

(1) the housing inventory of the Nation and the production, use, and demolition and conversion of residential structures, and such other factors as affect the total supply of housing;

(2) mortgage market problems;

(3) the extent to which adequate housing is available to the low-income and middle-income families of the Nation through public and private means;

(4) housing for elderly persons;

(5) residential design, assembly methods, and materials used in relation to cost, utility, and comfort; and

(6) characteristics of current and prospective housing market demand.

(b) (1) In order to permit the Administrator to carry out the functions vested in him by subsection (a) of this section, he is hereby authorized to enter into contracts with agencies of State or local governments and educational institutions and other non-profit organizations and into working agreements with departments and independent establishments and agencies of the Federal Government on a reimbursable basis: *Provided*, That the total amount of such contracts and working agreements shall not exceed \$500,000 during the fiscal year 1957, which amount shall be increased by further amount of \$1 million on July 1, 1957, and July 1, 1958, respectively.

(2) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section, including administrative expenses which are hereby authorized, and amounts necessary to make payments pursuant to contracts or working agreements authorized under subsection (b) (1) of this section.

(3) The provisions of the third and fourth sentences of subsection (a) of section 301 of the Housing Act of 1948, as amended, shall apply to contracts and appropriations pursuant to this section.

(c) The Administrator may disseminate (without regard to the provisions of sec. 306 of the Penalty Mail Act of 1948 (39 U. S. C. 321n)) any data or information acquired, or held under this section, including related data and information otherwise available to the Administrator through the operation of the programs and activities of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, in such form as he shall determine to be most useful to departments, establishments, and agencies of the Federal Government or State or local governments, to industry and to the general public.

(d) In carrying out the provisions of this section, the Administrator is hereby authorized to request and receive such information or data as he deems appropriate from private individuals, organizations, and other public agencies. Any such information or data shall be used only for the purposes for which it is supplied, and no publication shall be made by the Administrator whereby the information or data furnished by any particular person or establishment can be identified, except with the consent of such person or establishment.

(e) Nothing contained in this section shall limit any authority of the Administrator under title III of the Housing Act of 1948, as amended, or any other provision of law.

HOME OWNERS' LOAN ACT OF 1933

SEC. 603. (a) Section 5 (c) of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended, is amended by striking out "\$2,500" in the proviso at the end of the second paragraph and inserting in lieu thereof "\$3,500."

(b) Section 5 (c) of such act is further amended by striking out "15 percent" in the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "20 percent."

COMMISSION ON NATIONAL HOUSING POLICY

SEC. 604. (a) The Congress finds that the general welfare and security of the Nation and the health and living standards of the people require a dynamic housing industry and an increasing availability of residential housing and related community development. The Congress further finds that the periodic discounting of Government-supported mortgages demonstrates the lack of an orderly mortgage market and tends to negate public policy, and that it may be desirable to develop new sources of investment funds to meet the housing needs of the Nation. It is the purpose of this section to authorize an intensive study to be made of ways and means of encouraging a flow of investment capital to provide financing, through an orderly and adequate market, sufficient to support a level of residential construction compatible with the housing demands and needs of the population and the capacities of a balanced high-level economy.

(b) (1) There is hereby established a commission to be known as the Commission on National Housing Policy (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(2) The Commission shall be composed of 11 members as follows:

(A) The Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and the Secretary of the Treasury, all ex officio; and

(B) Six persons to be appointed by the President from private life, such persons to be selected on the basis of their qualifications and experience in the field of housing or mortgage finance.

(3) The Chairman and the Vice Chairman of the Commission shall be selected by the Commission from among its members at its first meeting.

(4) Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(5) Six members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

(c) (1) The members of the Commission who are serving ex officio shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their other services in the Government, but they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission. The members of the Commission from private life may be paid transportation expenses and not to exceed \$50 per diem in lieu of subsistence as authorized by section 5 of the act of August 2, 1946, as amended (5 U. S. C. 73b-2).

(2) The Commission may—

(A) appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as it deems advisable without regard to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended;

(B) make such expenditures (including expenditures for travel and not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence for witnesses appearing at the request of the Commission) for personal services, printing and binding, rent in the District of Columbia, and for such other matters as are necessary for the efficient execution of its functions under this section; and

(C) procure, without regard to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 810; 5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals.

(3) Service of an individual as a member of the Commission or employment of an individual by the Commission as an attorney or expert in any business or professional field, on a part-time or full-time basis, shall not be considered as service or employment bringing such individual within the provisions of section 281, 283, 284, 434, or 1914 of title 18 of the United States Code, or section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99).

(4) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

(d) The Commission is authorized and directed to conduct an inquiry with respect to the current and prospective residential housing needs of the country and the capacity of the economy in general and of the building industry and mortgage market in particular to meet these needs. The Commission shall formulate recommendations which shall include but not be limited to the following subjects:

(1) The short-term and long-term housing needs of the Nation;

(2) The discounting of Government-supported mortgages;

(3) Long-term prospects for developing new sources of investment funds to meet the housing needs of the Nation, including but not limited to private and semiprivate pension funds and trusts;

(4) The extent to which the resources of the Federal National Mortgage Association can be utilized to stabilize the mortgage market; and

(5) Ways and means of increasing the supply of adequate housing for families of moderate income.

(e) (1) The Commission may, in connection with its inquiries and studies under this section, hold such hearings and hear such witnesses as it may deem appropriate.

(2) All departments and agencies of the Government are authorized and directed to cooperate with the Commission in its work and to furnish the Commission such information and assistance as it may require in the performance of its functions and responsibilities.

(f) The Commission may submit interim reports of its studies under subsection (d) to the Congress and the President at such time or times as it deems advisable, and shall submit its final report with respect to such studies to the Congress and the President not later than June 30, 1957. The final report of the Commission shall include its recommendations (including recommendations for governmental action, either legislative or administrative, as it shall deem necessary) with respect to the matters referred to in subsection (d), and such other related matters as it shall determine to be appropriate. The Commission shall cease to exist 90 days after submission of its final report.

FARM HOUSING

SEC. 605. (a) The first sentence of section 511 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "The Secretary may issue notes and other obligations for purchase by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of making loans under this title (other than loans under section 504 (b)). The total principal amount of such notes and obligations issued pursuant to this section during the period beginning July 1, 1956, and ending June 30, 1961, shall not exceed \$450 million."

(b) Section 512 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 512. In connection with loans made pursuant to section 503, the Secretary is authorized to make commitments for contributions aggregating not to exceed \$10 million during the period beginning July 1, 1956, and ending June 30, 1961."

(c) Clause (b) of section 513 of such act is amended to read as follows: "(b) not to exceed \$50 million for grants pursuant to section 504 (a) and loans pursuant to section 504 (b) during the period beginning July 1, 1956, and ending June 30, 1961; and."

(d) This section shall take effect on July 1, 1956.

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 606. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 104 of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951, as amended, the authority under section 304 of such act to make loans or grants, or other payments to public and nonprofit agencies for the construction of hospitals is hereby revived and extended with respect to public and nonprofit agencies which have, prior to June 30, 1953, applied under such section 304 for such loans or grants, or other payments for the construction of hospitals, and have been denied such loans or grants, or other payments solely because of the unavailability of funds for such purpose.

(b) The authority granted by this section shall expire June 30, 1957.

(c) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$5 million for the purposes of this section for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1956, and June 30, 1957.

SALE OF HOUSING PROJECTS

SEC. 607. (a) (1) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the Housing and Home Finance Administrator is authorized to sell and convey at fair market value as determined by him on the basis of an appraisal made by an independent real-estate expert to the city of Alexandria, Va., or to the Alexandria Redevelopment and Housing Authority, or to any agency or corporation established or sponsored in the public interest by such city, all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and

to the Chinquapin Village housing project, VA 44131, located in Alexandria, Va. Any sale pursuant to this authorization shall be on such terms and conditions as the Administrator shall determine, and the amount received for the project shall be reported by the Administrator to the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate and the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives.

(2) The provisions of this section shall be effective only during the period ending 6 months after the date of enactment of this act.

(b) The last proviso of subsection (c) of section 108 of the Housing Amendments of 1955 is amended by striking out "12" and inserting in lieu thereof "24."

CITY PLANNING SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

SEC. 608. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$500,000 annually for a 3-year period, commencing on or after July 1, 1956, to be used by the Housing and Home Finance Administrator for the purpose of providing scholarships and fellowships in public and private nonprofit institutions of higher education for the graduate training of professional city planning and housing technicians and specialists. Persons shall be selected for such scholarships and fellowships solely on the basis of ability.

SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ACT OF 1944

SEC. 609. (a) The fourth sentence of subsection (a) of section 500 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, is amended by striking out "10" the first time it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "11."

(b) Paragraph (C) of subsection (b) of section 512 of such act is amended by striking out "1957" and inserting in lieu thereof "1958."

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I should like to announce that when the Senate concludes its present business, H. R. 10721, the State, Justice, and Judiciary appropriation bill for 1957, will be made the unfinished business. The bill passed the House on April 26.

Following that, Mr. President, we may take up Calendar No. 2014, S. 3760, the Daniel narcotic bill, reported from the Committee on the Judiciary.

I wanted the Senate to have this information.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I thought it was the understanding that when the Senate concluded action on the pending bill it would make the State, Justice, and Judiciary appropriation bill the pending order of business, but temporarily it would be laid aside to take up the so-called fisheries bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I had had no such understanding, but I shall be happy, if we have time, to take up the fisheries bill. Could it not wait until tomorrow? The White House Correspondents Association is having a dinner tonight, and many Senators are planning to attend.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I do not think there will be too many Senators who will want to remain for the bill, anyway, and I shall be glad to remain and take care of my own fish.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Let us see how we progress tomorrow.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I do not expect to be here.

FISHERIES ACT OF 1956

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2040, Senate bill 3275, to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fisheries resources, and so forth.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read by title, for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 3275) to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to the development, conservation for preservation management, and use of fisheries resources, to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3275), which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That this act may be cited as the "Fisheries Act of 1966."

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that fish and shellfish resources make a material contribution to the food supply, health, recreation, and well-being of our citizens. They are a living, renewable form of national wealth, capable of being maintained and greatly increased with proper attention, but equally capable of destruction if neglected. The fisheries dependent upon them have occupied an important place in the economy of the Nation since its colonial beginnings. They give employment, directly or indirectly, to a substantial number of citizens. They attract all segments of the citizenry to outdoors, healthful, stimulating recreation in every part of the Nation. They furnish a large quantity of protein food. Their by-products have a wide variety of essential uses in the arts, industry, and agriculture. They strengthen the defense of the United States through the provision of a trained seafaring citizenry and action-ready fleets of seaworthy vessels. Properly developed, the fisheries are capable of steadily increasing these valuable contributions to the life of the Nation. The Congress further declares that the provisions of this act are necessary in order to accomplish the objective of such proper development and that this act shall be administered with due regard to the inherent right of every citizen and resident of the United States to engage in fishing for his own pleasure, enjoyment, and betterment, and with the intent of stimulating the development of a strong, prosperous, efficient, and thriving fishery and fish processing industry.

FISHERY REORGANIZATION WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established within the Department of the Interior a division of such department to be known as the Fisheries Division of the Department of the Interior. The administrative functions of such Division shall be administered under the direction and supervision of the

Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") by the Chairman of the United States Fisheries Commission created by section 4 of this act in his capacity as Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fisheries.

(b) (1) All functions, powers, duties, and authority of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior as are determined by the Secretary to relate primarily to fish, fisheries, whales, hairseals, sea lions, and related matters, together with those funds, liabilities, commitments, authorizations, allocations, personnel, and records of the Fish and Wildlife Service which the Secretary of the Interior shall determine to be primarily related to and necessary for the exercise of such functions, powers, duties, and authority, are hereby transferred to the Fisheries Division of the Department of the Interior, established by this section.

(2) In addition to the functions, powers, duties, and authority transferred to the Fisheries Division under paragraph (1) of this subsection, the Secretary shall exercise through such Division all functions, powers, duties, and authority conferred upon him under the provisions of this act.

(c) The Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior shall hereafter be known as the Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior. The Director and Assistant Directors of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall hereafter be known respectively, as the Director and Assistant Directors of the Wildlife Service.

(d) The Secretary shall conduct continuing investigations, prepare and disseminate information, and make periodical reports to the public, to the President, and to Congress, with respect to the following matters:

(1) The production and flow to market of fish and fishery products domestically produced and also those produced by foreign producers which affect the domestic fisheries;

(2) The availability and abundance of the living resources which support the domestic fisheries;

(3) The competitive economic position of the various fish and fishery products with respect to each other, to competitive foreign-produced commodities, and to other competitive commodities;

(4) The collection and dissemination of statistics on food and recreational fisheries; and

(5) Any other matters which in the judgment of the Secretary or the United States Fisheries Commission created by section 4 of this act are of public interest in connection with any phases of fisheries operations.

(e) There are hereby transferred to the Secretary all administrative functions of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the head of any other department or agency as are determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to relate primarily to the development, advancement, management, conservation, and protection of fisheries; but nothing in this section shall be construed to modify the authority of the Department of State or the Secretary of State to negotiate or enter into any international agreements or conventions with respect to the development, management, or protection of any fisheries resources or with respect to international fisheries commissions operating under conventions to which the United States is a party.

(f) There are hereby transferred to the Department of the Interior so much of the personnel, property, facilities, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available or to be made available) as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget determines to be necessary in connection with the exercise of the functions transferred to the Secretary by subsection (e) of this section.

(g) The Secretary may request and secure the advice or assistance of any department or agency of the Government in carrying out the provisions of this act, and any such department or agency which furnishes advice or assistance to the Secretary may expend its own funds for such purposes, with or without reimbursement from the Secretary as may be agreed upon between the Secretary and the department or agency.

UNITED STATES FISHERIES COMMISSION

SEC. 4. (a) There is hereby created within the Department of the Interior, and responsible directly to the Secretary, an agency of the Government to be known as the United States Fisheries Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission") which shall be composed of five members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. One of such members shall be designated at the time of nomination as Chairman of the Commission, and shall also administer the Fisheries Division as Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fisheries. Each such member shall hold office for a term of 5 years, except that the terms of office of the members first appointed shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of nomination, as follows: One on January 1, 1957, one on January 1, 1958, one on January 1, 1959, one on January 1, 1960, and one on January 1, 1961. At least two members of the Commission shall be appointed from the area east and two from the area west of the Mississippi River. A vacancy in the membership of the Commission shall not affect the power of the remaining members to exercise the functions of the Commission, and shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original appointment, except that any person appointed to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of his predecessor. Not more than three members of the Commission shall be members of the same political party. Three members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum. The Chairman of the Commission shall receive compensation at the rate of \$20,000 per annum and each member of the Commission other than the Chairman shall receive compensation at the rate of \$18,000 per annum.

(b) Not less than three members of the Commission shall have practical knowledge of fishing conditions and of the problems confronting the fisheries.

(c) The primary responsibility of the Commission shall be the formulation of all policies necessary in the administration by the Department of the Interior, including the Fisheries Division created by section 3 of this act, of the laws relating to fishing and fisheries. The Commission shall also—

(1) develop and recommend measures which are appropriate to assure the maximum sustainable production of fish and fishery products and to prevent unnecessary and excessive fluctuations in such production;

(2) on the basis of reports prepared by the Secretary in the exercise of his functions under this act and other information available to the Commission study the economic condition of the industry, and whenever it determines that any segment of the domestic fisheries has been seriously disturbed either by wide fluctuation in the abundance of the resource supporting it, or by unstable market or fishing conditions from any cause, the Commission shall make such recommendations to the President and the Congress through the Secretary with respect to credit relief and other measures as it deems appropriate to aid in stabilizing the domestic fisheries;

(3) develop and recommend to the Secretary special promotional and informational activities with a view to stimulating the consumption of fishery products whenever

it determines that there is a prospective or actual surplus of such products; and

(4) keep under continuous review the activities of the Fisheries Division with regard to development, advancement, management, conservation, and protection of the fisheries and recommend changes, modifications, or variations in such activities to conform to policies developed by the Commission.

(d) The Commission shall cooperate to the fullest practicable extent with the Secretary of State in providing representation at all meetings and conferences relating to fisheries in which representatives of the United States and foreign countries participate. The Secretary of State shall designate at least one member of the Commission to the United States delegation attending such meetings and conferences, and to the negotiating team of any such delegation.

(e) The Secretary of State and all other officials having responsibilities in the fields of technical and economic aid to foreign nations shall consult with the Secretary and the Commission in all cases in which the interests of fisheries are involved, with a view to assuring that such interests are adequately represented at all times.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commission shall be represented in all international negotiations conducted by the United States pursuant to section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, in any case in which fishery products are directly affected by such negotiations.

(g) The Commission may request and secure the advice or assistance of any department or agency of the Government, and any such department or agency which furnishes advice or assistance to the Commission may expend its own funds for such purposes, with or without reimbursement from the Commission as may be agreed upon between the Commission and the department or agency.

(h) The Commission shall consult periodically with the various governmental, private nonprofit, and other organizations and agencies which have to do with any phase of fisheries with respect to any problems that may arise in connection with such fisheries.

(i) The Commission shall make an annual report to the Congress with respect to its activities under this act, and shall make such recommendations for additional legislation as it deems necessary.

(j) The Commission is authorized to make a report to the President and the Congress through the Secretary concerning the following matters with respect to any fishery product which is imported into the United States, upon a request from any segment of the domestic industry producing a like or directly competitive product—

(1) whether there has been a downward trend in the production, employment in the production, or prices, or a decline in the sales, of the like or directly competitive product by the domestic industry; and

(2) whether there has been an increase in the imports of the fishery product into the United States, either actual or relative to the production of the like or directly competitive product produced by the domestic industry.

(k) There are hereby transferred to the Commission all policy functions of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the head of any other department or agency as are determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to relate primarily to the development, advancement, management, conservation, and protection of fisheries; but nothing in this section shall be construed to modify the authority of the Department of State or the Secretary of State to negotiate or enter into any international agreements or conventions with respect to the development, management, or protection of any fisheries resources or with

respect to international fisheries commissions operating under conventions to which the United States is a party.

(1) There are hereby transferred to the Commission so much of the personnel, property, facilities, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available or to be made available) as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget determines to be necessary in connection with the exercise of the functions transferred to the Commission by subsection (k) of this section.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FISHERIES DIVISION AND THE UNITED STATES FISHERIES COMMISSION

SEC. 5. The Fisheries Division shall be an administrative organization and the Commission shall be a policymaking body. Both agencies shall work in close cooperation and the personnel and facilities of the Fisheries Division shall be available for the requirements of the Commission.

THE RIGHTS OF STATES

SEC. 6. Nothing in this act shall be construed (1) to interfere in any manner with the rights of any State under the Submerged Lands Act (Public Law 31, 83d Cong.) or otherwise provided by law, or to supersede any regulatory authority over fisheries exercised by the States either individually or under interstate compacts; or (2) to interfere in any manner with the authority exercised by any international commission established under any treaty or convention to which the United States is a party.

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATION

SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON].

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, in view of the lateness of the hour, I have promised the majority leader and the minority leader that I shall be very brief in my discussion of this bill.

This measure is a most important one. It is the result of a great deal of work on the part of many Members of the Senate, on the part of many persons in the fisheries industries, and on the part of many organizations throughout the entire Nation. The bill is the result of many long hearings held on the Pacific Coast and elsewhere throughout the Nation by the subcommittee of which I am chairman. Those hearings were held both last summer and last fall.

The bill is now before us as a result of the existence in all the fisheries industries of a situation that has become increasingly alarming during the past several years.

The bill itself is a genuine effort to meet the needs which have developed as a result of that situation. The bill is in some cases a compromise, for this measure was unanimously reported by the committee, and is sponsored by approximately 35 Senators, on both sides of the aisle, who are conscious of the seriousness of the situation existing in our fisheries industries.

It is hoped that by means of the enactment of the bill, we shall achieve the purpose we have long sought for the fisheries resources and industries in the Nation.

The bill calls for the establishment of a fisheries commission, I may say, to take care of the fisheries policy of the United States. As a result, the bill will remove

control over our fisheries from the vicissitudes of changes in the Department of the Interior. That will be done by the establishment of a commission of five members, with 5 year terms, except that the first appointments will be for staggered terms. It is hoped that as the result of enactment of the bill now before the Senate, the commission will establish a permanent fisheries policy for the United States. In the past we have never had such an overall policy. National policies have been established in the case of many of our great industries—and rightly so; but our fisheries have always been neglected in that respect, to the point that today the fisheries of the Nation are in a desperate economic situation.

The bill raises the Government policy level of our fisheries, so as at least to be consistent with their importance to the Nation's economy. It is hoped that, as a result, when the United States engages with other nations in the discussion of treaty rights, the interests of both the United States as a whole, and of the fisheries industries, in particular, will be better protected.

Fisheries are constantly moving more to the high seas, requiring international agreements. We have always been placed in the position of having some representative of the Department or of the Fish and Wildlife Service representing the United States in these negotiations, with someone from another country at Cabinet level. No matter how able our representatives may be, they start with some handicaps against them.

The bill has many other features, but I assure the Senate that the fact that the discussion is brief today does not mean that it has not been well thought out. It required a long time to write it. Compromises were made, and we now have unanimous agreement not only among the members of the committee involved, but among 35 or more Senators who cosponsored the bill, and many other Senators who said they would be glad to vote for the bill after seeing its provisions.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator from Washington for his leadership in connection with this measure. As he knows, I indicated to him privately, and in an exchange of correspondence, that the fishing industry in Lake Superior is one which has been conducted without adequate attention. This particular bill will for the first time establish some continuing and orderly concern on the part of our Government for the development of this very vital industry.

A large number of people in the northern section of my State are dependent upon fishing in Lake Superior. It was once a very profitable and important enterprise. It still holds a rather significant position. I am convinced that this legislation will be very helpful. I am delighted to be a cosponsor, and I am particularly pleased to see that the bill has been reported unanimously.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I thank the Senator.

The bill also applies to the Great Lakes. For the benefit of many other

Senators who have a deep interest in this subject, let me say that it also applies to the shellfish industry, and to all other phases of the fisheries industry, including that conducted in the Gulf of Mexico.

Let me cite one example. I do this not because it relates to my area, but we have spent many millions of dollars for conservation of the fisheries of the United States and its Territories. We have passed all kinds of bills based upon conservation, under the method which now exists; yet the Alaskan salmon run this year was the lowest in 45 years, despite all the efforts, because of the year-to-year policy.

There is no real blame to be laid at the door of anyone. Heretofore we have never placed fisheries on the level to which they are entitled. We hope that this legislation will be a first step in that direction, so that we can proceed to help rehabilitate one of our fine industries in the United States. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER], the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], and other Senators who did yeoman work on this subject know that the industry itself is at its lowest economic ebb. Gloucester, Mass., for example, has become a ghost town. San Pedro, Calif., is about ready to close. Yet the domestic consumption of fish has almost doubled in the past 10 years. That paradox exists. It is hoped that this legislation will go a long way toward remedying the situation. I think we have come a long way with this bill, and I think we shall see some very good results.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. POTTER. I wish to compliment the Senator from Washington and the Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE] for their leadership in bringing the bill to the Senate.

In the first place, it raises the Fish and Wildlife Service and the great fisheries resources to the level they deserve to occupy. The fisheries industry has been buried in bureaucracy for years. If we wish to restore the great natural resource of fisheries, we shall have to do it by a bill of this kind.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I thank the Senator.

Let me add a further observation. Naturally there was some scrutiny by the Fish and Wildlife Service and others with regard to any change proposed in the administration of wildlife. We conferred with all those interested, and worked with them. The Senator from California and I have had some correspondence. I know that the Senator from Maine will agree with me that this bill will strengthen the present operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service in the Department of the Interior. Sportsmen should have no fears whatever. As a matter of fact, a forward-looking policy dealing with all fisheries should be of great help to all sportsmen in the United States.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. KUCHEL. First I wish to join my colleagues in paying my respects to the senior Senator from Washington for taking the lead in a job which has been well done, a job which was long overdue. I congratulate him.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks section 2 of the bill, under the heading "Declaration of Policy."

There being no objection, the section was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that fish and shellfish resources make a material contribution to the food supply, health, recreation, and well-being of our citizens. They are a living, renewable form of national wealth, capable of being maintained and greatly increased with proper attention, but equally capable of destruction if neglected. The fisheries dependent upon them have occupied an important place in the economy of the Nation since its colonial beginnings. They give employment, directly or indirectly, to a substantial number of citizens. They attract all segments of the citizenry to outdoors, healthful, stimulating recreation in every part of the Nation. They furnish a large quantity of protein food. Their byproducts have a wide variety of essential uses in the arts, industry, and agriculture. They strengthen the defense of the United States through the provision of a trained seafaring citizenry and action-ready fleets of seaworthy vessels. Properly developed, the fisheries are capable of steadily increasing these valuable contributions to the life of the Nation. The Congress further declares that the provisions of this act are necessary in order to accomplish the objective of such proper development and that this act shall be administered with due regard to the inherent right of every citizen and resident of the United States to engage in fishing for his own pleasure, enjoyment, and betterment, and with the intent of stimulating the development of a strong, prosperous, efficient, and thriving fishery and fish processing industry.

Mr. KUCHEL. There you have a clear statement of the intention of Congress in this proposed legislation. It is in the public interest. It recognizes that fish and the resources of the sea not alone supply us with food, but also contribute to the recreation of our people. It indicates the reason why America's fishermen constitute additional defense strength to our Nation in time of emergency. The fishery commission, proposed to be established in the Department of Interior, shall formulate policy in the national interest, with due regard to the rights of our American sportsmen and with the intent of stimulating a sound American fishing industry.

I invite the attention of the Senate to section 6 of the bill which reads as follows:

THE RIGHTS OF STATES

SEC. 6. Nothing in this Act shall be construed (1) to interfere in any manner with the rights of any State under the Submerged Lands Act (Public Law 31, 83d Cong.) or otherwise provided by law, or to supersede any regulatory authority over fisheries exercised by the States either individually or under interstate compacts; or (2) to interfere in any manner with the authority exercised by any International Commission es-

tablished under any treaty or convention to which the United States is a party.

Thus, very clearly, we protect our States in their exercising regulation and control over fisheries. That is, I think, important to point out in this discussion. What we seek to do here is to help an industry which desperately needs assistance. We seek to render that help in a way which will be constructive and which will do harm to no one. Sound fisheries policy determined by a presidentially appointed commission, acting in the public interest, seems to me to be unassailable.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement which I have prepared in connection with the bill be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR PAYNE

Until recently there has been a shocking lack of attention by the public, the executive branch of the Federal Government, and the Congress with regard to the American commercial fisheries and the very serious problems that are currently facing this important segment of our economy. At the present time there appears to be growing interest in getting at the roots of these problems and in trying to find solutions that will restore the fisheries to the healthy economic condition that is presently being enjoyed by the majority of industries in the Nation. This recent effort is due in large part to the outstanding effort of my distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] who has long been the leader in the effort to secure proper governmental attention for the fisheries. During the current session, Senator MAGNUSON has introduced two bills that are designed to benefit the industry through providing for a firm national policy and greatly expanded governmental activity. While there are points of disagreement the bills have served to focus attention on the need for some form of positive action.

As chairman of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, Senator MAGNUSON has been in a position to stimulate activity on fisheries legislation. Recently he conducted a full week of hearings on the two bills I have mentioned as well as on one which I introduced to provide for an education and training program for the industry. The hearings, which Senator MAGNUSON so ably conducted, stirred up a great deal of interest from all sections of the country, and these hearings should prove to be an invaluable source for any future studies of the fisheries.

Before going further let me mention that the 83d Congress did take some definite action to benefit the fisheries when it passed the Saltonstall-Kennedy bill (Public Law 447, 83d Cong.) authorizing the expenditure of \$3 million a year for 3 years for research projects. This was the first major fisheries legislation in 20 years and is proving to be of far greater assistance to the industry than was anticipated at the time of its enactment.

The recent fisheries hearings amply demonstrated what many of us have known for some time; that is, that the commercial fisheries are facing very severe problems. But, more important, the hearings revealed that these problems are not simple ones and they will not be solved overnight. Any corrective action is going to require the closest possible cooperation between the industry, the States, and the Federal Government, and no 2 of the

3 can alone take effective action. Finally the hearings forcibly illustrated that something must be done now if we wish to continue to have a vigorous commercial fishing industry.

The commercial fishing industry is one of the oldest and proudest in the United States. Fishing has been one of the principal means of livelihood of the people of this country since the first days of the Jamestown and Plymouth colonies. Indeed, fishing was a common activity in the coastal waters of this land before any settlements were established. From early times the fishing industry has occupied an important role in our national economy, a role which it still occupies today as one of the principal sources of high-protein food products. Today some 160,000 Americans operate over 90,000 commercial fishing craft; another 103,000 people are employed as shore workers by the fishing industry itself; while an estimated 300,000 more are employed by allied industries. The 1954 fishing catch totaled 4,700,000,000 pounds, with an estimated value in excess of \$1 billion.

The problems facing the industry are multiple and complex; some are shared by the industry in general; some affect only one group such as the producers or processors; and some relate to a particular geographic segment of the industry. The basic problem, naturally, is financial, that is, the income of the individual member of the industry. The causes of the present low economic level include conservation, management, marketing, technology, education, imports, and so on.

It appears to be the unanimous conclusion of everyone interested in the fisheries that one of the most important steps that should be taken is increased governmental activity at a higher level. This has naturally raised the question of what would be the best governmental organization to administer the fisheries activities of the Government. Many proposals have been made, all of which have some support. One of Senator MAGNUSON's bills proposed the creation of an independent 5-man fisheries commission. Another proposal is to transfer the Fish and Wildlife Service to the Department of Commerce. Still another is to have the fishery functions in the Department of the Interior but to separate them from the wildlife functions and to elevate the status of the commercial fisheries division by appointing an assistant secretary for commercial fisheries.

The first Hoover Commission appointed a Task Force on Natural Resources which made an excellent report on the Government's administration of natural resources. The report of the task force starting at page 221 contains an outstanding article which clearly sets forth the problems facing the fisheries in a very clear and concise review.

I attach hereto an article on fisheries starting on page 221 of the report of the Task Force on Natural Resources of the first Hoover Commission:

"COMMERCIAL FISHERIES: IMPORTANCE, GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES, AND PROBLEMS"

"1. Importance of the industry"

"Measured in terms of the number of persons employed or in terms of its contribution to the total national income, the fishing industry appears as a relatively small factor in the total national economy. However, it has great local and regional significance and is of considerable importance in supplying essential foods, vitamin oils, fish meal for livestock and poultry, and byproducts for industrial use. The annual catch of the United States and Alaska is 4.5 billion pounds. The fishery products provided bring more than \$250 million in income to the fishermen and are marketed for almost \$700 million by wholesalers—1946 data. More than 500,000

people are employed in fishing and allied activities. Including the dependents of those employed, about 1,750,000 of our citizens look to commercial fishing for their livelihood. Fishing is economically as all-important to certain segments of the population living in coastal ports as is farming or lumbering to other communities. In times of national emergency the American fishing industry, the second largest in the world, not only supplies food but also provides vessels and men for defense purposes.

"Commercial fishing is of growing importance. Unused sea resources offer one promising means of increasing food supplies. This possibility is of particular importance, in view of increasing population pressures in the United States and throughout the world. Planning of future Government activities must take cognizance of possible expansion of the fishing industry.

"II. The Federal Government and commercial fisheries

"1. Policy of the Federal Government Regarding Commercial Fishing

"Examination of existing legislation and of executive programs concerning fisheries reveals no discernible well formulated Federal policy with respect to assistance and services rendered the fishing industry. Congress has expressed itself from time to time as desirous of fostering, promoting, and developing the fisheries industry. Whereas the Federal Government, however, provides numerous services to farmers, those to fishermen are less extensive in scope and less adequately supported by appropriations.

"With respect to regulated use of fishery resources, the Federal policy has been more consistent and clear until recent years. The regulation of all fisheries except those of Alaska and a few international fisheries which have shown decline¹ has been left to the States. Each coastal State has its own set of laws applying to 'territorial waters.' In most cases these waters are considered as those within 3 nautical miles of the shoreline. Beyond these limits many fisheries are unregulated. However, in some cases fisheries beyond the 3-mile limit are regulated by a State. In 1945 a new Federal policy concerning jurisdiction of sea fisheries was stated in a Presidential proclamation. Waters of the continental shelf and high seas in which coastal fishing is engaged in were declared subject to Federal regulation through the establishment of conservation zones. To date there has been no implementation of this policy.

"2. Government Assistance to the Industry

"The Federal Government's activities directly relating to the commercial fishing industry are largely those carried out by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior.² The functions of the branch of commercial fisheries are as follows:

"1. Technological research: Investigations are conducted to improve practices in the fishing industry. Work in refrigeration indicates means of better storage of fishery products; research on utilization of fishery wastes demonstrates the possibilities in production of byproducts; and bacteriological research points the way toward more nutritious and wholesome products.

"2. Collection of statistics: Annual canvasses are made for securing nationwide sta-

tistics on catch, employment, operating units, and processed products. Statistics collected by States are used in many cases and cooperative programs of collection have been arranged between the Federal Government and some of the States.

"3. Market news service: This service provides for the collection, publication, and distribution of information on fish arrivals, fish distribution, and market prices of fish at a limited number of important fishery ports and primarily fish markets.

"4. Market development: This service is designed to develop and increase markets for fishery products of domestic origin.

"5. Economic research includes studies on production costs, consumption, transportation, and labor.

"6. Fishery education extends to the industry knowledge of the newest and best operational practices as developed in research work. It acquaints consumers with the nutritive value and the best methods of using fishery products. In carrying out these educational functions the Branch of Commercial Fisheries produces and distributes motion pictures, demonstrates fishing techniques, and publishes and distributes pertinent reports.

"In addition to the work of the Branch of Commercial Fisheries, the Fish and Wildlife Service activities in other branches are of value to the fishing industry. Basic biological research concerning fish populations, migrations, and fluctuations of abundance are of benefit to the industry in planning fishery operations. Restocking work carried on by the Branch of Game Fish and Hatcheries benefits both commercial and sport fishermen.

"3. Evaluation of Present Services

"The Federal Government's operations in relation to fisheries is in general adequate insofar as the scope of work is concerned,³ but the diverse services which are being performed are inadequately financed. These are being performed on a budget of \$450,000 (fiscal 1949). Not only have expenditures been too small to provide adequate services, but the variability of the funds appropriated has reduced the effectiveness of these services. For example, although 8 field offices were once established for market newswork only 6 are open at present. Of these only 4 have been operated continuously for the past 10 years. Similarly, port reporters stationed at landing ports vary widely in number from year to year. Consequently, the Government's market newswork respecting fishery products has been an unsatisfactory half-measure.

"The work of the Federal Government has also been incomplete in providing statistical surveys of the country's fisheries production. There have been only two complete statistical surveys of the fisheries of the United States since 1880.

"Biological research is similarly deficient. Studies have never been undertaken for many of the major commercial species. Investigations of the condition of some important fishing resources have been initiated only to be dropped in subsequent years. A large portion of the work done has been in response to emergency situations, and therefore, lacks the depth and continuity necessary to provide sound data. For many years prior to 1948 the Fish and Wildlife Service did not have a research vessel suitable for going more than a few miles from shore. Consequently, little is known about the current status of some of our most important species of marine fish.

"There is one exception to this in the need for extension work somewhat similar to that provided in agriculture. Many technical improvements are not being passed on to the fisherman."

"III. Present and future fishery problems

"Major fishery considerations of the United States are the development of unused ocean fisheries, management of other sea fisheries, and maintenance of inland fisheries.

"Sizable fishery resources of the world's seas are still unused. Some of these are close to the continent, others are at considerable distance. Some of the possible tuna areas of the Pacific, for example, occur thousands of miles from any American port. With the construction of factory ships capable of operating in distant waters, untapped resources of the Southern Hemisphere can also be brought into production. If unused ocean fishing resources are to be developed by the United States, independently or in cooperation with other nations, there is need for adopting sound policies with respect to their use. Increased Federal participation in scientific exploration and experimental fishing is also essential.⁴ Recent vigorous expansion by other nations in high sea fisheries makes the United States policy of comparative inactivity less tenable for the future.

"Some of the older fisheries show signs of being overworked and need to be placed on a sustained-yield basis. In some instances under the present system of jurisdiction this may be considered the function of States or groups of States, but most of the fisheries in serious need of management are in waters beyond territorial limits. Some depleted fisheries involve other nations. Fisheries of the North Atlantic banks, Great Lakes, and Gulf of Mexico are in need of management. These fisheries are clearly the responsibility of the Federal Government since other nations participate in their exploitation. Biological and economic investigations are basic to all management activities. Knowledge of rates and conditions of growth of fish and fish stocks, accurate catch data by areas, and means of producing the greatest quantity of highest quality at the lowest cost are required in order to formulate sound regulation for these depleted fisheries. Data are fragmentary for most of the fisheries which show signs of reduction because there has been little planned biological and economic research organized on a continuing basis.

"Preservation and improvement of inland fisheries is complicated by extensive river basin development programs which do not always sufficiently consider fishery resources, pollution of rivers and coastal waters by industries and urban populations, and exploitation by Indian groups in the Northwest and Alaska. Application of sound conservation and management policies is needed for those species which have been depleted.

"The fisheries industry faces difficult problems in achieving the fullest and most economical use of the resources with which it is concerned. It needs to apply technological improvements in catching fish and in improving its products. It needs to widen its markets and to bring about greater stability in its production. Since it is composed of many small independent enterprises widely scattered along the extensive coastlines, the industry can carry on needed technological and economic research only on a very limited scale.

"IV. Separation of fishery functions from those concerning wildlife

"The committee recommends that the Federal functions dealing with fisheries, now combined with activities concerning terrestrial wildlife, be placed in a Fisheries Service located in a Department of Natural Resources. All activities concerned with wildlife would be continued in a Wildlife Service within the same department. The commit-

"Recently the Federal Government has authorized funds for some exploratory work and for biological research of Pacific fisheries."

¹"The halibut fishery of the Pacific coast and the sockeye salmon fishery of the Fraser River system are the two important international commercial fisheries which are regulated at a national level. The fur fishery and whaling are also regulated internationally."

²"In addition to this agency, 15 to 20 other Federal agencies have some concern with fishery resources, fish production, or fish as a trade commodity."

tee believes that this separation will focus more adequate attention on fisheries problems and will facilitate the further development of sound programs and policies respecting the Nation's fishery resources.

"Fishery and wildlife activities have been administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior since the consolidation of the Bureau of the Biological Survey and the Bureau of Fisheries in 1940. Consolidation of these functions in a Fish and Wildlife Service has not facilitated efficient and economical administration. This administrative combination of dissimilar major functions has resulted in the neglect of the commercial fishery phase of the responsibility.

"Fisheries are predominantly an ocean resource, whereas terrestrial wildlife is predominantly a land resource. Fishery problems deal with important basic industrial and commercial activities. Wildlife problems are largely concerned with recreation and noncommercial activities. The areas of common interest are much less important than the differences.

"The desirability of separating fishery functions from those concerned with terrestrial wildlife is emphasized by the following:

"1. Important fishery problems are increasingly related to ocean resources. The development and management of these resources often involve cooperation with other nations. Problems of this sort are far removed from those of land management and recreation with which most wildlife problems are concerned.

"2. Government functions dealing with commercial fishing, a productive food industry and a provider of trained seamen and ships, should be clearly identified and so organized that prompt authoritative action can be taken to mobilize the industry in times of national emergency.

"3. Except as fisheries and terrestrial wildlife are both of recreational interest, the major functions dealing with each of these resources are of special concern to widely differing private interests and to different Federal agencies. The main functions concerning development, management, and utilization of ocean fisheries require close cooperation with the Departments of State and Commerce, food production and marketing agencies of the Department of Agriculture, and coastal States. Federal wildlife activities are intimately related to those of land use. Close cooperative relationships are maintained with State agencies and sportsmen's groups. Federal relationships are predominantly with land use agencies.

"The committee is fully aware of the significance of the Federal functions relating to the recreational aspects of fishing. It believes that in order to view fishery resources and problems in their entirety the Federal sport fishing functions should be administered by the proposed Fisheries Service. Sport fishing is becoming increasingly dependent upon commercial fishery resources.

"V. Summary

"A fisheries industry occasions problems of development, conservation, and management; problems of a jurisdictional nature, frequently involving other nations; and problems concerning the conduct of business on a sound economic basis. These problems, viewed against a background of restricted biological and technological research, very limited economic studies, and confused jurisdiction over this basic resource, warrant the clarification of Federal policy, and increased and consistent Federal assistance in the field of fisheries. Because the fishery resources are largely beyond "territorial waters" or transcend State boundaries, and because the type of biological, technological, and economic research needed is of a long-term nature, the Federal Government must necessarily play an important role.

"It is the opinion of the committee that the activity of the Federal Government should be more clearly focused on these problems and that there is need for greater efficiency and better service in the protection, development, and use of the Nation's fishery resources. The inclusion of fishery functions in an agency also concerned with terrestrial wildlife has not facilitated adequate attention to fisheries problems. The committee recommends the separation of fishery functions from those of wildlife. It recommends the establishment of both a Fisheries Service and a Wildlife Service in the proposed Department of Natural Resources."

Since 1949 when the task force report was submitted there have not been any significant changes in the fisheries situation, except for a declining economic condition. This economic condition is clearly depicted by the fact that there has been no perceptible change in the price to the fishermen for haddock, hake, pollock, redfish, whiting, and black backs in Portland, Maine, in the 10-year period from 1946 to 1956. Yet in that same period the national economy has risen at an unparalleled rate to an unprecedented level.

For far too many years the American fisheries have struggled along with almost no governmental recognition. As valuable as the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act has been, it alone will not do more than make a dent on the many steps necessary to restore the fishing industry to a prosperous condition. We must remember that while the American fishing industry was operating with no more than Yankee ingenuity the fisheries of other nations were being actively sponsored by the governments of those nations.

This session of Congress has seen an unprecedented focusing of congressional attention on the problems of the fisheries. On Monday, May 21 the Senate passed S. 3279, a bill which I introduced to authorize the use of Federal funds for education and training in the commercial fisheries in colleges, universities, and secondary and vocational schools. Today, the Senate is considering S. 3275 which, if enacted, will be a major step toward restoring vitality to the fisheries.

S. 3275 was introduced in the Senate on February 23 by my distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON]. As introduced the bill would have provided for an independent 5-man fisheries commission. The hearings held by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee revealed that while the objective of the bill was soundly supported the method of implementation was controversial. After the hearings an amendment in the nature of a substitute was drafted which would have created a 5-man commission within the Department of the Interior, but would have left the commission independent with regard to its major functions. Although the substitute had a great deal of merit I had serious reservations about the desirability of creating a semi-independent commission, to administer the fisheries. The basic concept of governmental organization in recent years has been consolidation and the development of clear lines of responsibility. This view has been the central theme of all the reports of both the first and the second Hoover Commissions. In line with this philosophy I was inclined to favor the proposal introduced by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] that would create a Fisheries Division within the Department of the Interior headed by an Assistant Secretary for Fisheries.

Because of the urgent need for some positive, sound legislation, I prepared an amendment in the nature of a substitute for S. 3275 that brought together what I believed to be the best features of the Kennedy and Magnuson proposals. When S. 3275 was

considered by the Commerce Committee in executive session my compromise proposal was substantially adopted. As reported the bill would create a 5-man commission within the Department of the Interior and responsible to the Secretary to formulate fishery policies. The bill would also create a Fisheries Division to administer programs and policies. The chairman of the Commission would also serve as an assistant secretary for fisheries and would head the Fisheries Division.

As I have indicated there has long been a need for greater recognition of our fisheries. We commonly speak of the fishing industry, but we should remember that it is more than an industry in the normal sense of the word. It is also a vital natural resource that if properly treated has an infinite capacity for development. The Federal Government must establish a sound, continuing program and policy for the fisheries. The bill before the Senate today will do just that. The junior Senator from Maine is strongly in support of S. 3275.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, I also join my colleagues in paying a well-deserved word of tribute to the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, a committee on which I happen to be privileged to serve. As we know, it has devoted a great deal of study to this particular problem. The distinguished chairman of the committee, along with some of us who have worked shoulder to shoulder with him, succeeded in developing legislation which can mean much to the commercial fisheries of the Nation and to the many thousands of people who derive their livelihood from this particular activity.

My compliments to the Senator from Washington. It has been a privilege to work with him on this particular bill, and to have had a part in drafting what I believe will go down in history as the first forward step for commercial fisheries and the fishing industry undertaken in many years.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I thank the Senator from Maine. All members of the committee did a great deal of work on this problem, and I appreciate the statements of my colleagues.

I have one further amendment to offer, which merely adds fur seals to the section pertaining to sea lions, whales, and other marine mammals.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a statement which I have prepared.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR WARREN G. MAGNUSON, OF WASHINGTON, CHAIRMAN, SENATE INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE COMMITTEE, IN CONNECTION WITH INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL POLICY WITH RESPECT TO MANAGEMENT, CONSERVATION, AND WELFARE OF FISHERIES RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES

It is regarding a sad state of affairs that I come before you Members of Congress today, to offer a form of relief and security for an important segment of our national economy.

It is in the interests of our domestic food fisheries of the United States, of Alaska, other possessions, and on the high seas, that I wish to inform you of and offer a bill which gives our domestic fisheries the rightful recognition they deserve.

During the interim between the last session of Congress and the present, I have conducted hearings of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, along with my esteemed colleague, Senator ANDREW F. SCHOEPPEL, of Kansas, in Alaska and the principal fishing centers of the Pacific Coast.

At the hearings held in various cities our committee members were joined by other Members of Congress from both the Senate and the House of Representatives including the Honorable Delegate E. L. BARTLETT, of Alaska.

I might say that all the Members of Congress present showed a profound interest in hearing what the various witnesses had to say about conditions prevailing in our domestic food-fisheries industry.

I would like now to briefly summarize the testimony and ideas of more than 200 witnesses engaged in or closely associated with commercial fisheries, who testified at the hearings. Among these witnesses were the Honorable B. Frank Heintzleman, Governor of Alaska, members of State and Territorial legislatures, mayors of cities, members of local chambers of commerce, fishermen, fish packers, shipbuilders, marine supply houses, and other allied industries.

First of all we were informed that our Alaska salmon industry is broke and practically out of business. There are no longer great runs of salmon returning to the 2,000 rivers and streams of the Territory.

The total annual salmon pack for Alaska during the past 10 years has dwindled to less than one-half the average yield maintained for the previous 20 years, with the 1955 season's catch the lowest in 43 years.

This means an annual loss to our fisheries industry of over \$45 million and the possibility of a complete curtailment of all salmon fishing in many areas to bring the runs back.

The declining stocks of salmon in Alaska have shown a decided downward trend since 1950, when a sudden drop of 25 percent in production occurred. The decline since indicates fewer salmon are returning to the streams.

From the thoughts expressed by the many interested persons contacted during our Senate investigation, there is but one answer as to how the present crisis in the Alaskan salmon industry came about. We have failed in our management of this valuable resource.

We have harvested too many and allowed too few salmon to ascend unmolested to the spawning streams required by nature to reproduce the runs.

In addition to our robbing the streams of the seed to reproduce the runs, we have done nothing to protect and assist the salmon and their spawn against the natural predators and environmental conditions, which accounts for a 99-percent mortality in the species from the egg status to the seaward migrating stage.

I believe that in addition to the annual losses of millions of pounds of food lost through our careless management in allowing these valuable fisheries to decline, that we have created a far more grievous error, we have not given the whole of our domestic food fisheries resources the rightful attention it should have on a national level in Government.

The land farmers of the Nation, over the past 20 years, have made wonderful progress in increasing the production and quality of food on their farms, with status of an independent and respected agency in our National Government to assist in guiding their affairs.

I am now placing a bill before the Congress that will provide for a more practical manner of managing our domestic food fisheries in cooperation with the States, Territories, and international agencies in which we participate.

In addition to the salmon crisis in Alaska I find, through our lack of sound fisheries

management, the Government has inflicted severe handicaps upon our own fishermen and fish handlers, while helping fishermen and producers in other countries.

Through our national policy in permitting duty free fish imports to flood domestic markets in competition with our own fishermen and packers, we have practically forced a major portion of our food fisheries enterprises out of business.

During the period between 1935 and 1954 edible fish imports alone have increased from an annual rate of 325 million pounds to 803 million pounds which comprised 35.2 percent of all fish food available on the domestic market in 1953 with dollar values of \$27,500,000 to \$203,600,000, most of which is in direct competition with domestically produced fish.

Tunafish imports including processed and unprocessed fish from 1949 to 1954 have increased from an annual rate of 14,500,000 pounds to 170 million pounds, with imports totaling 40.1 percent of all available tuna sold to our domestic market during 1954.

The result of this impact of excessive tuna and other fish imports upon our domestic fisheries has been to deprive United States citizens of their market and the opportunity of fulfilling the fisheries needs of the Nation with supplies available to them on the high seas and coastal areas.

They have been forced to curtail their efforts and sell their catches at prices comparable to those quoted by foreign producers, whose fishermen receive a standard wage of one-fifth to one-tenth the earnings of an average American laborer. During 1954 trawler-caught bottom fish imports amounted to over 52 percent of domestic consumption.

With this open-door policy permitting low tariff and duty-free fish imports to enter our country, every fish-producing nation in the world has their eyes on United States markets to sell its fish. Almost daily we read accounts of them forming trade organizations to promote the sale of their fish. They have been encouraged to do so by our own State Department officials, while our Government fisheries people sit by and say nothing.

I have been concerned some time over the attitude of our State Department and the administration in surrendering our domestic market to foreign fish producers.

There appeared a statement in the United States Fish and Wildlife, May 1951, issue of the Commercial Fisheries Review made by Mr. William C. Herrington, fisheries adviser for the State Department, in which he relates in detail how necessary it is for American support in advancing and building up Japanese fisheries operations to the extent our own fishermen may have to restrict their operations.

In summary of Mr. Herrington's comments, he made the following statement regarding the United States fisheries industry's position in relation to fish imports:

"In face of this situation, what course should the United States fishery industry adopt? With no protection there is very little doubt that the United States tuna fishery would greatly decline if not practically disappear. On the other hand, to ask for complete protection would be attempting to fly directly into the face of basic United States policy, and remember, that there is plenty of evidence that most people believe this policy is in the overall national interest. To find a course which will fit in with United States policy and win public support, it appears that the tuna industry must work out a position intermediate between complete protection and no protection."

There is much evidence today in the tuna industry, 5 years after Mr. Herrington's statement, that he was correct that "with no protection the American tuna industry would disappear," for today they are on the very edge of complete bankruptcy.

During the past 4 years the tuna industry has struggled in vain for a program suggested by Mr. Herrington, some protection between complete protection and no protection of their market.

What puzzles me is why the administration and Mr. Herrington have not made a move to adopt the protective measures they have talked about.

During my 19 years in Congress I have always been sympathetic and interested in helping provide funds to carry out studies and programs advocated by our Wildlife Service people to aid our fisheries.

I have felt any programs or proposal offered to aid fisheries was in the best interest of our people.

Prompted by the unhappy voices of our fishermen over conditions prevailing in the industry during the past 2 years I have decided to investigate matters for myself.

I am of the opinion now that we not only have poorly managed our fisheries, but we are far behind time in applying modern methods of water farming to foster the growth of marine foods.

At our Seattle hearings last fall we heard from one of our Nation's most successful fish farmers, head of the Applied Laboratory at the University of Washington school of fisheries.

Dr. Lauren R. Donaldson gave a very convincing account of how it is possible to increase our Alaskan salmon fisheries to about any productive level we wish through proper regulatory measures, predator control, and stream and lake fertilization. He also stated words to the effect that the concrete results of any fisheries program can only be evaluated in numbers of fish in the water or landed by the fishermen.

Following Dr. Donaldson, Mr. Clarence Pautzke, Chief of the Fisheries Division of the Washington State Game Department, told of how under his direction over 260 lakes in Washington State had been poisoned out, eliminating all forms of undesirable marine life, then restocked with trout from their hatcheries. The net results of this program has been a 1,000 percent increase in available fish for Washington sportsmen over a period of 7 years.

These men are not just fussing around making studies, they are producing fish.

One other factor regarding our Alaska salmon industry is that many fishermen and packers believe the tremendous increase in the Japanese catch of salmon on the high seas has a direct bearing upon the sharp decrease of salmon on our side of the Pacific.

Fishermen claim net marked salmon appearing in their catch in Bristol Bay where no fishing is conducted in front of them is a sure sign the Japanese are catching their fish.

Our scientists assigned the job of finding out about the possibility of Asian and North American stocks of salmon intermingling on the high seas appear to doubt the idea that Japanese fishermen are taking salmon headed for Alaskan streams.

We do know, however, that taking salmon on the high seas, a considerable distance off shore, is a wasteful destructive practice. There is no way under such operations to secure adequate escapement to replenish the runs.

We know that these fisheries studies all take time and a considerable amount of funds. The Government Wildlife Service has given considerable attention to this problem. I hope they find the answers soon.

If the Japanese fishermen are taking North American fish as the fishermen indicate, and our Alaska salmon runs continue to decline as they have in the past 3 years, our Alaska salmon fisheries may be wiped out before our services have determined the cause.

In addition to Alaska salmon, tuna, and other fish problems on the Pacific coast, from Maine to Florida, our Atlantic coastal fish-

cries are becoming less productive each year on New England banks.

The once proud trawler fishing fleets of New York and Boston is becoming outmoded with the times.

During the past 20 years the annual trawler bottom fish landings at Boston alone have dropped from 300 million pounds to approximately one-half that amount. No new ocean trawlers have been built to continue these operations.

Other nations are expanding this type of fishing operation for the reason they have a market for their fish, a good share of it right here in our United States possible because we are sacrificing our own fishermen's markets by turning them over to foreigners.

Established marine and fishing gear supplies throughout the country are also faced with serious handicaps in their trade through competition of low-priced imports. Some items arriving from factories abroad are financed by American capital to take advantage of low-cost labor in the manufacture of their products which they sell at high United States prices.

There is a peril point in these enterprises by which our industries can be forced out of business. No one seems to be applying the brakes.

The seriousness of the problems of our domestic fisheries that I have outlined today can hardly be emphasized in this brief message.

The astonishing fact brought out at our hearings with the industry is that not one employee in our Government has raised his voice at a national or international level to protect and defend the position of United States fishermen in the security of their market and inherent rights to accustomed fishing areas.

I hope that all the Members of Congress will join with me in their support of this bill and other necessary legislation to follow in the interest of providing relief and averting the crisis that now faces our domestic fisheries.

The United States with our increasing population cannot afford to allow our food fisheries resources and enterprises to deteriorate and become an unimportant segment of our national economy.

We must no longer be content with pre-emptive stories about the need for continued studies about the life and habits of fish. We must direct our efforts towards farming our streams and water areas to create a healthy condition in all fisheries.

It is in the Nation's best interests that we direct our attention towards giving the food fisheries of the country the recognition they should have and hereafter employ experienced, competent personnel to manage, defend and promote the welfare of our fisheries.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I also ask to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a statement by the distinguished junior Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL] before the committee. It so clearly points out the problem that I think it is worthy of repeating in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF SENATOR KUCHEL BEFORE SENATE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE CONSIDERING PROBLEMS OF FISHING INDUSTRY

Mr. Chairman, the fisheries are a large industry in my State of California, as they are in your State of Washington. In our State they have been going downhill economically at a steady rate for the last several years. While the rest of our economy has been prospering, that section of it that de-

pends on harvesting the sea has been sliding backward. It is to help reverse this trend that I have joined with Senator PAYNE and others in the introduction of S. 2379 and with you in the introduction of S. 3275 and S. 3339. I want to urge the committee to report out all 3 bills favorably and I shall speak with reference to all 3 together because they are each a part of the 1 legislative program.

To arrest the downward trend in the fisheries it has seemed to me that we needed to do three things for the industry:

1. State a clear policy as a guidance to the Executive that it is the intent of the Congress that the domestic fisheries be kept in a healthy economic condition parallel with the rest of the economy.

2. Create within the executive branch of the Government an agency at a policymaking level where all of the Federal functions and responsibilities with respect to the fisheries were concentrated; and

3. Equip that policy level agency with adequate powers to carry out the above-noted policy.

In California we have no grudge against the scientists and technical personnel of the United States Fish and Wildlife who deal with our fishery problems at a scientific and technical level. They are well-trained public servants who do their tasks with generally high efficiency. It is at the policy level of the Government that we have difficulty. The effect of this good work at the scientific and technical level is largely lost because it does not reach to the policymaking level and get translated into actions which would benefit the fisheries.

We have thought that this was largely a matter of governmental organization rather than personalities. The fisheries part of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service is at a low level and becomes smothered in the multitudinous other activities of the Department of the Interior.

Thus, it seems to me, that the first step which needs to be taken is to separate the fisheries function from the wildlife function of Government and lift the fishery function up to the policymaking level. That is the primary purpose of S. 3275 in my mind. I should say that the question of whether this function should be lodged in an independent commission outside a regular governmental department, in a commission inside a regular department of Government, or in an office at the policymaking level of a regular department of Government is perhaps not so important as that the fishery function should be put on its own two feet at the policymaking level.

Having created such an agency, it is then necessary to give it adequate powers to do its job and S. 2379 and S. 3339 are two companion attempts to start in that direction.

In our fisheries we find a shortage of skilled oceanographers and fishery scientists and technicians on the one hand and one the other hand find little or no effort put out to translate the findings of scientists and technicians to the practical level of the fisherman so that he can put those findings to good effect. S. 2379 attempts to remedy both of these lacks by providing Federal support for fishery education at both of these levels. The funds provided in the section dealing with vocational training are low, but the bill will give a start to a program which has proven useful in other industries.

Fishermen share with farmers the twin vicissitudes of variation in climate and variation in market. When the ocean currents change and for a period of years take the fish away from the area of the fisheries, as has been experienced in the California sardine fishery for the past several years, great financial hardship is brought to the fisherman. Like the farmer under similar circumstances, he needs credit relief at that

time to enable him to weather the economic storms. We provide such credit relief liberally to our farmers but to our harvesters of the sea we do not. It is the primary purpose of the first part of S. 3339 to remedy this defect of Federal practice and to begin the process of equalizing the aids given to both sections of our food-producing economy.

Our largest fishery in California, and one of the largest in the country, is for tuna. For 7 long years the tuna fishery has been going steadily downhill. The facts and figures to illustrate this decline are already before the committee in the statements prepared by our several fishery trade organizations, and by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. The reason for this decline has been increasing imports of tuna, first in the canned form, then in the frozen form, and finally in both forms.

The regulations governing the importation of tuna are in a sorry mess. Yellowfin and skipjack tuna frozen have no tariff and are not bound in any trade agreement. Albacore tuna frozen bear no tariff but are bound in a trade agreement with Japan. Tuna canned in oil bears one rate of tariff and tuna canned in brine, which is directly competitive, bears a tariff scarcely one-third as great. The inequalities of these treatments keep the market upset and unstable. The lack of protection given to the producers of frozen fish renders them unable to compete on an even basis with their foreign competitors in their own market.

While I am no expert in fisheries trade and do not pretend to know very much about the fisheries of other States, I am given to understand that others of this country's fisheries, both great and small, are suffering also from the impact of imports. It is the purpose of the second part of S. 3339 to provide a more suitable mechanism of government to control these floods of fish imports.

It is not the desire or intent of the Congress that any industry of the United States shall be made to suffer serious injury, or the threat of serious injury, by reason of increased imports. Nor is it the desire and intent of the fisheries that our foreign trade be disrupted by completely denying to foreign fishermen access to markets in the United States.

Yet serious damage has been done to our fisheries by imports and greater injury is threatened. It is our hope in proposing the measures of S. 3339 that steps will be taken under law to correct these inequities.

Mr. Chairman, this Government has long neglected the welfare of its domestic fishermen. As a consequence, the fishing economy has decayed while the remainder of the economy has prospered. I hope that the committee will see its way clear to report out all three of the bills before it—S. 2379, S. 3275, and S. 3339—with such modifications as it feels proper, so that we may start once more to the rebuilding of a thriving, prosperous, industry based upon well tended resources.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I offer two amendments to the committee amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the amendments.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 12, line 22, it is proposed to strike out "whales, hairseals, sea lions,"

On page 13, line 5, it is proposed to insert the following new sentence:

There are also transferred to such Fisheries Division the functions of the Secretary relating to the protection of fur seals and to the supervision of the Pribilof Islands and the care of the natives thereof, relating to the Whaling Convention Act of 1949, and relating to hair seals, sea lions, whales and other marine mammals.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments to the amendment.

The amendments to the amendment were agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fisheries; to strengthen the fisheries segment of the national economy; to establish within the Department of the Interior a Fisheries Division; to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission; and for other purposes."

STATE-JUSTICE-THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1957

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2056, H. R. 10721, the State-Justice-The Judiciary appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 10721) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, after the Senate concludes consideration of the State, Justice, and Judiciary appropriation bill, we may consider Calendar No. 1896, Senate bill 3108, to encourage the construction of modern Great Lakes bulk cargo vessels; Calendar No. 1975, S. 746, to provide for the return to the former owners of certain lands, including Indian tribal lands, acquired in connection with the Garrison Dam project of mineral interests in such lands; and Calendar No. 2014, S. 3760, to provide for a more effective control of narcotic drugs, and for other related purposes.

It is expected that tomorrow the road bill will be reported to the Senate by the Committee on Finance. I should like to have all Senators on notice that we will consider the road bill on Monday, and that we hope to conclude its consideration on Tuesday.

If that can be done, we will have a holiday on Memorial Day, Wednesday, next week. On Thursday and Friday of next week we expect to consider 3 or 4 appropriation bills, together with any other bills that may be ready for action by the Senate. The Senate will also consider the social security bill.

I want all Senators to be on notice that we will have to come in early and stay in session late from now on, in order to get all our bills passed.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. KUCHEL. I wonder whether the majority leader will give consideration to having the Senate meet early on Monday morning so that we might possibly conclude consideration of the highway bill before very late on Tuesday evening.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I shall be very glad to confer with the distinguished minority leader. Perhaps we will be able to follow the Senator's valuable suggestion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. What is the pleasure of the Senate?

RECESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 33 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Friday, May 25, 1956, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 24, 1956:

FEDERAL MARITIME BOARD

Thomas Edward Stakem, Jr., of Virginia, to be a member of the Federal Maritime Board for the remainder of the term expiring June 30, 1958.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

G. Joseph Minetti, of New York, to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board for a term of 6 years expiring December 31, 1961.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Joseph A. Kerrins, for promotion to the permanent rank of rear admiral in the United States Coast Guard.

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 3275

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 28, 1956

Referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries

AN ACT

To establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fisheries; to strengthen the fisheries segment of the national economy; to establish within the Department of the Interior a Fisheries Division; to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission; and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Fisheries Act of 1956".

4 DECLARATION OF POLICY

5 SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that fish and shell-
6 fish resources make a material contribution to the food supply,
7 health, recreation, and well-being of our citizens. They are

1 a living, renewable form of national wealth, capable of being
2 maintained and greatly increased with proper attention, but
3 equally capable of destruction if neglected. The fisheries
4 dependent upon them have occupied an important place in the
5 economy of the Nation since its colonial beginnings. They
6 give employment, directly or indirectly, to a substantial num-
7 ber of citizens. They attract all segments of the citizenry to
8 outdoors, healthful, stimulating recreation in every part of
9 the Nation. They furnish a large quantity of protein food.
10 Their byproducts have a wide variety of essential uses in the
11 arts, industry, and agriculture. They strengthen the defense
12 of the United States through the provision of a trained sea-
13 faring citizenry and action-ready fleets of seaworthy vessels.
14 Properly developed, the fisheries are capable of steadily
15 increasing these valuable contributions to the life of the
16 Nation. The Congress further declares that the provisions
17 of this Act are necessary in order to accomplish the objective
18 of such proper development and that this Act shall be admin-
19 istered with due regard to the inherent right of every citizen
20 and resident of the United States to engage in fishing for his
21 own pleasure, enjoyment, and betterment, and with the intent
22 of stimulating the development of a strong, prosperous, effi-
23 cient, and thriving fishery and fish processing industry.

1 FISHERY REORGANIZATION WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF
2 THE INTERIOR

3 SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established within the De-
4 partment of the Interior a division of such department to be
5 known as the Fisheries Division of the Department of the
6 Interior. The administrative functions of such Division
7 shall be administered under the direction and supervision
8 of the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as
9 the "Secretary") by the Chairman of the United States
10 Fisheries Commission created by section 4 of this Act in his
11 capacity as Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fisheries.

12 (b) (1) All functions, powers, duties, and authority
13 of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the
14 Interior as are determined by the Secretary to relate pri-
15 marily to fish, fisheries, and related matters, together with
16 those funds, liabilities, commitments, authorizations, alloca-
17 tions, personnel, and records of the Fish and Wildlife Service
18 which the Secretary of the Interior shall determine to be
19 primarily related to and necessary for the exercise of such
20 functions, powers, duties, and authority, are hereby trans-
21 ferred to the Fisheries Division of the Department of the
22 Interior, established by this section. There are also trans-
23 ferred to such Fisheries Division the functions of the Secre-

1 tary relating to the protection of fur seals and to the super-
2 vision of the Pribilof Islands and the care of the natives
3 thereof, relating to the Whaling Convention Act of 1949,
4 and relating to hair seals, sea lions, whales, and other marine
5 mammals.

6 (2) In addition to the functions, powers, duties, and
7 authority transferred to the Fisheries Division under para-
8 graph (1) of this subsection, the Secretary shall exercise
9 through such Division all functions, powers, duties, and au-
10 thority conferred upon him under the provisions of this Act.

11 (c) The Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department
12 of the Interior shall hereafter be known as the Wildlife
13 Service of the Department of the Interior. The Director
14 and Assistant Directors of the Fish and Wildlife Service
15 shall hereafter be known, respectively, as the Director and
16 Assistant Directors of the Wildlife Service.

17 (d) The Secretary shall conduct continuing investiga-
18 tions, prepare and disseminate information, and make peri-
19 odical reports to the public, to the President, and to Congress,
20 with respect to the following matters:

21 (1) The production and flow to market of fish and fishery
22 products domestically produced and also those produced by
23 foreign producers which affect the domestic fisheries;

24 (2) The availability and abundance of the living re-
25 sources which support the domestic fisheries;

1 (3) The competitive economic position of the various
2 fish and fishery products with respect to each other, to
3 competitive foreign-produced commodities, and to other com-
4 petitive commodities;

5 (4) The collection and dissemination of statistics on
6 food and recreational fisheries; and

7 (5) Any other matters which in the judgment of the
8 Secretary or the United States Fisheries Commission created
9 by section 4 of this Act are of public interest in connection
10 with any phases of fisheries operations.

11 (e) There are hereby transferred to the Secretary all
12 administrative functions of the Secretary of Agriculture, the
13 Secretary of Commerce, and the head of any other depart-
14 ment or agency as are determined by the Director of the
15 Bureau of the Budget to relate primarily to the development,
16 advancement, management, conservation, and protection of
17 fisheries; but nothing in this section shall be construed to
18 modify the authority of the Department of State or the Sec-
19 retary of State to negotiate or enter into any international
20 agreements or conventions with respect to the development,
21 management, or protection of any fisheries resources or with
22 respect to international fisheries commissions operating under
23 conventions to which the United States is a party.

24 (f) There are hereby transferred to the Department of
25 the Interior so much of the personnel, property, facilities,

1 records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, alloca-
2 tions, and other funds (available or to be made available)
3 as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget determines to
4 be necessary in connection with the exercise of the functions
5 transferred to the Secretary by subsection (e) of this section.

6 (g) The Secretary may request and secure the advice or
7 assistance of any department or agency of the Government
8 in carrying out the provisions of this Act, and any such
9 department or agency which furnishes advice or assistance
10 to the Secretary may expend its own funds for such pur-
11 poses, with or without reimbursement from the Secretary as
12 may be agreed upon between the Secretary and the depart-
13 ment or agency.

14 UNITED STATES FISHERIES COMMISSION

15 SEC. 4. (a) There is hereby created within the Depart-
16 ment of the Interior, and responsible directly to the Secre-
17 tary, an agency of the Government to be known as the United
18 States Fisheries Commission (hereinafter referred to as the
19 "Commission") which shall be composed of five members to
20 be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and
21 consent of the Senate. One of such members shall be desig-
22 nated at the time of nomination as Chairman of the Commis-
23 sion, and shall also administer the Fisheries Division as
24 Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fisheries. Each such
25 member shall hold office for a term of five years, except that

1 the terms of office of the members first appointed shall expire,
2 as designated by the President at the time of nomination, as
3 follows: One on January 1, 1957, one on January 1, 1958,
4 one on January 1, 1959, one on January 1, 1960, and one on
5 January 1, 1961. At least two members of the Commission
6 shall be appointed from the area east and two from the area
7 west of the Mississippi River. A vacancy in the membership
8 of the Commission shall not affect the power of the remaining
9 members to exercise the functions of the Commission, and
10 shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the origi-
11 nal appointment, except that any person appointed to fill a
12 vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of his
13 predecessor. Not more than three members of the Commis-
14 sion shall be members of the same political party. Three
15 members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum. The
16 Chairman of the Commission shall receive compensation at
17 the rate of \$20,000 per annum and each member of the
18 Commission other than the Chairman shall receive compen-
19 sation at the rate of \$18,000 per annum.

20 (b) Not less than three members of the Commission
21 shall have practical knowledge of fishing conditions and of
22 the problems confronting the fisheries.

23 (c) The primary responsibility of the Commission shall
24 be the formulation of all policies necessary in the administra-
25 tion by the Department of the Interior, including the Fish-

1 eries Division created by section 3 of this Act, of the laws
2 relating to fishing and fisheries. The Commission shall
3 also—

- 4 (1) develop and recommend measures which are
5 appropriate to assure the maximum sustainable produc-
6 tion of fish and fishery products and to prevent unneces-
7 sary and excessive fluctuations in such production;
- 8 (2) on the basis of reports prepared by the Secretary
9 in the exercise of his functions under this Act and other
10 information available to the Commission study the eco-
11 nomic condition of the industry, and whenever it deter-
12 mines that any segment of the domestic fisheries has been
13 seriously disturbed either by wide fluctuation in the
14 abundance of the resource supporting it, or by unstable
15 market or fishing conditions from any cause, the Com-
16 mission shall make such recommendations to the Presi-
17 dent and the Congress through the Secretary with respect
18 to credit relief and other measures as it deems appropri-
19 ate to aid in stabilizing the domestic fisheries;
- 20 (3) develop and recommend to the Secretary special
21 promotional and informational activities with a view to
22 stimulating the consumption of fishery products when-
23 ever it determines that there is a prospective or actual
24 surplus of such products; and
- 25 (4) keep under continuous review the activities

1 of the Fisheries Division with regard to development,
2 advancement, management, conservation, and protection
3 of the fisheries and recommend changes, modifications, or
4 variations in such activities to conform to policies de-
5 veloped by the Commission.

6 (d) The Commission shall cooperate to the fullest prac-
7 ticable extent with the Secretary of State in providing rep-
8 resentation at all meetings and conferences relating to fish-
9 eries in which representatives of the United States and foreign
10 countries participate. The Secretary of State shall designate
11 at least one member of the Commission to the United States
12 delegation attending such meetings and conferences, and to
13 the negotiating team of any such delegation.

14 (e) The Secretary of State and all other officials having
15 responsibilities in the fields of technical and economic aid to
16 foreign nations shall consult with the Secretary and the Com-
17 mission in all cases in which the interests of fisheries are
18 involved, with a view to assuring that such interests are
19 adequately represented at all times.

20 (f) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the
21 Commission shall be represented in all international negoti-
22 ations conducted by the United States pursuant to section 350
23 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, in any case in which
24 fishery products are directly affected by such negotiations.

25 (g) The Commission may request and secure the advice

1 or assistance of any department or agency of the Govern-
2 ment, and any such department or agency which furnishes
3 advice or assistance to the Commission may expend its own
4 funds for such purposes, with or without reimbursement from
5 the Commission as may be agreed upon between the Com-
6 mission and the department or agency.

7 (h) The Commission shall consult periodically with the
8 various governmental, private nonprofit, and other organiza-
9 tions and agencies which have to do with any phase of fish-
10 eries with respect to any problems that may arise in con-
11 nection with such fisheries.

12 (i) The Commission shall make an annual report to the
13 Congress with respect to its activities under this Act, and
14 shall make such recommendations for additional legislation as
15 it deems necessary.

16 (j) The Commission is authorized to make a report to
17 the President and the Congress through the Secretary con-
18 cerning the following matters with respect to any fishery
19 product which is imported into the United States, upon a
20 request from any segment of the domestic industry producing
21 a like or directly competitive product—

22 (1) whether there has been a downward trend in
23 the production, employment in the production, or prices,
24 or a decline in the sales, of the like or directly competi-
25 tive product by the domestic industry; and

(2) whether there has been an increase in the imports of the fishery products into the United States, either actual or relative to the production of the like or directly competitive product produced by the domestic industry.

(k) There are hereby transferred to the Commission all policy functions of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the head of any other department or agency as are determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to relate primarily to the development, advancement, management, conservation, and protection of fisheries; but nothing in this section shall be construed to modify the authority of the Department of State or the Secretary of State to negotiate or enter into any international agreements or conventions with respect to the development, management, or protection of any fisheries resources or with respect to international fisheries commissions operating under conventions to which the United States is a party.

(l) There are hereby transferred to the Commission so much of the personnel, property, facilities, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available or to be made available) as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget determines to be necessary in connection with the exercise of the functions transferred to the Commission by subsection (k) of this section.

1 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FISHERIES DIVISION AND THE
2 UNITED STATES FISHERIES COMMISSION

3 SEC. 5. The Fisheries Division shall be an administra-
4 tive organization and the Commission shall be a policymaking
5 body. Both agencies shall work in close cooperation and
6 the personnel and facilities of the Fisheries Division shall be
7 available for the requirements of the Commission.

8 THE RIGHTS OF STATES

9 SEC. 6. Nothing in this Act shall be construed (1) to
10 interfere in any manner with the rights of any State under
11 the Submerged Lands Act (Public Law 31, Eighty-third
12 Congress) or otherwise provided by law, or to supersede any
13 regulatory authority over fisheries exercised by the States
14 either individually or under interstate compacts; or (2) to
15 interfere in any manner with the authority exercised by
16 any International Commission established under any treaty
17 or convention to which the United States is a party.

18 AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATION

19 SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
20 such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions
21 of this Act.

Passed the Senate May 24, 1956.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

AN ACT

To establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fisheries; to strengthen the fisheries segment of the national economy; to establish within the Department of the Interior a Fisheries Division; to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission; and for other purposes.

MAY 28, 1956

Referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11570

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 4, 1956

Mr. BONNER introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries

A BILL

To establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fisheries and wildlife; to strengthen the fisheries and wildlife segments of the national economy; to create and establish within the Department of the Interior the office of Under Secretary of Fisheries and Wildlife, a Fisheries Service and a Wildlife Service; and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Fisheries and Wildlife
4 Act of 1956".

5 DECLARATION OF POLICY

6 SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that the fish and
7 shellfish resources make a material contribution to the na-
8 tional economy and to the food supply, health, recreation,

1 and well-being of our citizens. They are a living, renew-
2 able form of national wealth, capable of being maintained
3 and greatly increased with proper attention, but equally
4 capable of destruction as an economic asset if neglected.
5 They give employment, directly or indirectly, to a sub-
6 stantial number of citizens and afford outdoor recreation
7 throughout the Nation. The fishing industries strengthen
8 the defense of the United States through the provision of a
9 trained seafaring citizenry and action-ready fleets of sea-
10 worthy vessels.

11 Properly developed, the fisheries are capable of steadily
12 increasing these valuable contributions to the life of the
13 Nation. The proper encouragement and developments of
14 our wildlife resources enhance the recreational facilities of
15 the Nation and form the basis for a substantial industry
16 developed, and expanding, to meet the needs of sportsmen
17 and other lovers of the outdoors.

18 The Congress further declares that the fishing industry,
19 in its several branches, can prosper and thus fulfill their
20 proper function in national life only if certain fundamental
21 needs are satisfied by means which are the recognized and
22 constitutional functions of governments. Among these needs
23 are:

24 (1) Freedom of Enterprise—freedom to develop new
25 areas, new methods, new products, new markets in accord-

1 ance with sound economic principles, and freedom from
2 detailed administrative and legal restrictions which ignore
3 economic needs;

4 (2) Protection of Opportunity—maintenance of an eco-
5 nomic atmosphere in which domestic production and proces-
6 sing can prosper; protection from subsidized competing prod-
7 ucts; protection of opportunity to fish on the high seas in
8 accordance with international law;

9 (3) Assistance—assistance of Government provided for
10 industry generally, such as is involved in promoting good in-
11 dustrial relations, fair trade standards, harmonious labor rela-
12 tions, better health standards and sanitation; and assistance
13 of Government for the fishing industry, specifically
14 including—

15 (a) services to provide current information on pro-
16 duction and trade, market promotion and development,
17 and an extension service,

18 (b) research services for economic and technologic
19 development and resource conservation, and

20 (c) resource management to assure the maximum
21 sustainable production for the fisheries.

22 The Congress further declares that the provisions of this
23 Act are necessary in order to accomplish the objective of
24 proper resource development, and that this Act shall be
25 administered with due regard to the inherent right of every

1 citizen and resident of the United States to engage in fishing
2 for his own pleasure, enjoyment and betterment, and with
3 the intent of stimulating the development of a strong, pros-
4 perous, and thriving fishery and fish processing industry.

5 REORGANIZATION WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE
6 INTERIOR

7 SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby created and established
8 within the Department of the Interior the office of Under-
9 secretary for Fish and Wildlife and two divisions of such
10 department to be known as the Fisheries Service and the
11 Wildlife Service, respectively. The administrative functions
12 of such Services shall be administered under the direction
13 and supervision of the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter
14 referred to as the "Secretary") by the Undersecretary for
15 Fish and Wildlife and a director and two assistant directors,
16 hereby authorized and directed to be created and established
17 for each of said Services.

18 (b) All functions, powers, duties, and authority of the
19 Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior
20 as are determined by the Secretary to relate primarily to
21 fish, fisheries, whales, fur seals, hair seals, sea lions, and
22 related matters, together with those funds, liabilities, com-
23 mitments, authorizations, allocations, personnel, and records
24 of the Fish and Wildlife Service which the Secretary of the
25 Interior shall determine to be primarily related to and neces-

1 sary for the exercise of such functions, powers, duties, and
2 authority, are hereby transferred to the **Fisheries Service of**
3 the Department of the Interior, created and established by
4 this section.

5 (c) All functions, powers, duties, and authority of
6 the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the
7 Interior as are determined by the Secretary to relate pri-
8 marily to migratory birds, game management, and wildlife
9 refuges, their acquisition, management and development,
10 and related matters, together with those funds, liabilities,
11 commitments, authorizations, allocations, personnel and
12 records of the Fish and Wildlife Service which the Secretary
13 of the Interior shall determine to be primarily related to and
14 necessary for the exercise of such functions, powers, duties
15 and authority, are hereby transferred to the Wildlife Service
16 of the Department of the Interior, created and established
17 by this section.

18 SEC. 4. (a) In addition to the functions, powers, duties,
19 and authority transferred to the Fisheries Service and the
20 Wildlife Service under Section 3 the Secretary shall exer-
21 cise through such Services all functions, powers, duties, and
22 authority conferred upon him under the provisions of this
23 Act.

24 (b) The Secretary shall conduct continuing investiga-
25 tions prepare and disseminate information, and make periodi-

1 cal reports to the public, to the President, and to the Con-
2 gress with respect to the following matters:

3 (1) The production and flow to market of fish and
4 fishery products domestically produced, and also those pro-
5 duced by foreign producers which affect the domestic fish-
6 eries;

7 (2) The availability and abundance of the living re-
8 sources which support the domestic fisheries;

9 (3) The competitive economic position of the various
10 fish and fishery products with respect to each other, to
11 competitive foreign-produced commodities, and to other com-
12 petitive commodities; and

13 (4) The collection and dissemination of statistics on
14 food and recreational fisheries;

15 (5) Collection and dissemination of statistics on the
16 nature and availability of wildlife, progress in acquisition of
17 additional refuges and measures being taken to foster a
18 coordinated program to encourage and develop wildlife
19 values;

20 (6) The improvement of production and marketing
21 practices in regard to commercial species and the conduct of
22 educational and extension services relative to commercial and
23 sport fishing, and wildlife matters;

24 (7) Any other matters which in the judgment of the

1 Secretary are of public interest in connection with any
2 phases of fisheries and wildlife operations.

3 SEC. 5. (a) There are hereby transferred to the Secre-
4 tary all administrative functions of the Secretary of Agri-
5 culture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the head of any
6 other department or agency as are determined by the Direc-
7 tor of the Bureau of the Budget to relate primarily to the
8 development, advancement, management, conservation, and
9 protection of fisheries and wildlife; but nothing in this sec-
10 tion shall be construed to modify the authority of the De-
11 partment of State or the Secretary of State to negotiate or
12 enter into any international agreements, or conventions with
13 respect to the development, management, or protection of
14 any fisheries and wildlife resources or with respect to inter-
15 national commissions operating under conventions to which
16 the United States is a party.

17 (b) There are hereby transferred to the Department of
18 the Interior so much of the personnel, property, facilities,
19 records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, alloca-
20 tions, and other funds (available or to be made available)
21 as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget determines to
22 be necessary in connection with the exercise of the functions
23 transferred to the Secretary by subsection (a) of this section.

24 (c) The Secretary may request and secure the advice

1 or assistance of any department or agency of the Govern-
2 ment in carrying out the provisions of this Act, and any such
3 department or agency which furnishes advice or assistance
4 to the Secretary may expend its own funds for such pur-
5 poses, with or without reimbursement from the Secretary
6 as may be agreed upon between the Secretary and the de-
7 partment or agency.

8 SEC. 6. It shall be the responsibility of the Undersecre-
9 tary of Fish and Wildlife to formulate all policies necessary
10 in the administration by the Department of the Interior,
11 including the Fisheries Service and the Wildlife Service
12 created by section 3 of this Act, of the laws relating to
13 fisheries and wildlife. The Undersecretary shall also—

14 (1) develop and recommend measures which are
15 appropriate to assure the maximum sustainable produc-
16 tion of fish and fishery products and to prevent unnec-
17 essary and excessive fluctuations in such production;

18 (2) study the economic condition of the industry,
19 and whenever he determines that any segment of the
20 domestic fisheries has been seriously disturbed either
21 by wide fluctuation in the abundance of the resource
22 supporting it, or by unstable market or fishing condi-
23 tions from any cause, he shall make such recommenda-
24 tions to the President and the Congress through the
25 Secretary with respect to credit relief and other meas-

ures as he deems appropriate to aid in stabilizing the domestic fisheries;

(3) develop and recommend to the Secretary special promotional and informational activities with a view to stimulating the consumption of fishery products whenever he determines that there is a prospective or actual surplus of such products;

(4) take such steps as may be required for the development, advancement, management, conservation, and protection of the fisheries; and

(5) take such steps as may be required for the development, management, advancement, conservation and protection of wildlife resources through research, acquisition of refuge lands, development of existing facilities, and other means.

SEC. 7. (a) The Secretary shall cooperate to the fullest practicable extent with the Secretary of State in providing representation at all meetings and conferences relating to fisheries in which representatives of the United States and foreign countries participate.

(b) The Secretary of State and all other officials having responsibilities in the fields of technical and economic aid to foreign nations shall consult with the Secretary in all cases in which the interest of fisheries are involved with a view

1 to assuring that such interests are adequately represented
2 at all times.

3 (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the
4 Secretary shall be represented in all international negotia-
5 tions conducted by the United States pursuant to section 350
6 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, in any case in which
7 fishery products are directly affected by such negotiations.

8 (d) The Secretary may request and secure the advice
9 or assistance of any department or agency of the Govern-
10 ment, and any such department or agency which furnishes
11 advice or assistance to the Department of the Interior may
12 expend its own funds for such purposes, with or without
13 reimbursement as may be agreed upon.

14 (e) The Secretary shall consult periodically with the
15 various governmental, private nonprofit and other organiza-
16 tions and agencies which have to do with any phase of
17 fisheries with respect to any problems that may arise in
18 connection with such fisheries.

19 SEC. 8. (a) The Undersecretary shall make an annual
20 report to the Congress with respect to activities of the Fish-
21 eries Service and the Wildlife Service under this Act, and
22 shall make such recommendations for additional legislation
23 as he deems necessary.

24 (b) The Undersecretary is authorized to make a report
25 to the President and the Congress through the Secretary

1 concerning the following matters with respect to any fishery
2 product which is imported into the United States, upon a
3 request from any segment of the domestic industry producing
4 a like or directly competitive product:

5 (1) Whether there has been a downward trend in the
6 production, employment in the production, or prices, or a
7 decline in the sales, of the like or directly competitive product
8 by the domestic industry; and

9 (2) Whether there has been an increase in the imports
10 of the fishery product into the United States, either actual
11 or relative to the production of the like or directly competi-
12 tive product produced by the domestic industry.

13 SEC. 9. (a) There are hereby transferred to the Under-
14 secretary all policy functions of the Secretary of Agriculture,
15 the Secretary of Commerce, and the head of any other de-
16 partment or agency as are determined by the Director of
17 the Bureau of the Budget to relate primarily to the develop-
18 ment, advancement, management, conservation, and pro-
19 tection of fisheries and wildlife; but nothing in this section
20 shall be construed to modify the authority of the Department
21 of State or the Secretary of State to negotiate or enter into
22 any international agreements or conventions with respect
23 to the development, management, or protection of any fish-
24 eries resources or with respect to international fisheries com-

1 missions operating under conventions to which the United
2 States is a party.

3 (b) There are hereby transferred to the Department of
4 the Interior so much of the personnel, property, facilities,
5 records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, alloca-
6 tions, and other funds (available or to be made available)
7 as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget determines to
8 be necessary in connection with the exercise of the functions
9 transferred to the Undersecretary by subsection (a) of this
10 section.

11 THE RIGHTS OF STATES

12 SEC. 10. Nothing in this Act shall be construed (1) to
13 interfere in any manner with the rights of any State under
14 the Submerged Lands Act (Public Law 31, Eighty-third
15 Congress), or otherwise provided by law, or to supersede any
16 regulatory authority over fisheries exercised by the States
17 either individually or under interstate compacts; or (2) to
18 interfere in any manner with the authority exercised by any
19 international commission established under any treaty or
20 convention to which the United States is a party.

21 AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATION

22 SEC. 11. There are hereby authorized to be appropri-
23 ated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provi-
24 sions of this Act.

A BILL

To establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fisheries and wildlife; to strengthen the fisheries and wildlife segments of the national economy; to create and establish within the Department of the Interior the office of Undersecretary of Fisheries and Wildlife, a Fisheries Service and a Wildlife Service; and for other purposes.

By Mr. BONNER

JUNE 4, 1956

Referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued
For actions of

June 22, 1956
June 21, 1956
84th-2nd, No. 103

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee ordered reported bills to decrease review period for watershed projects; continue ACP; release certain Tongass Forest receipts from escrow; extend school milk program to certain institutions; authorize land purchase in Cache National Forest; permit certain cotton futures purchasing; approve Middle Atlantic Forest fire protection compact; prescribe the civil penalties for violations of Federal Seed Act; and permit certain USDA-State-local employees exchanges. House committee ordered reported fisheries bill. House committee ordered reported bill to provide for reimbursement to Post Office of registration fees on Government mail. Conferees agreed to file conference report on roads bill. Senate confirmed nomination of Hamil as REA Administrator.

HOUSE

1. THE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE ordered reported the following bills: p. D662
 - H. R. 11873, to decrease the Congressional review period of projects under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act from 45 days to 15 days.
 - H. R. 9339, to authorize the exchange of certain lands within Chattahoochee National Forest, Ga.
 - H. R. 11375, to further extend the special school milk program to certain institutions for the care and training of children, whether or not under-privileged.
 - H. R. 609, to extend the provisions of the Federal Import Milk Act to Alaska.
 - H. R. 8321, to further extend the period of Federal administration of the ACP program from Jan. 1, 1957 to Jan. 1, 1959.
 - H. R. 9678, to provide for the transfer of the Baronof Castle site (formerly research land) to Sitka, Alaska.
 - H. R. 8898, to authorize the purchase of additional lands within the Cache National Forest, Utah.
 - H. R. 9333, to give to certain consuming processors of cotton the privilege of buying cotton futures contracts in certain cases.
 - H. R. 8817, to provide for the transfer of certain USDA lands to Corbin, Ky.

S. 3032, to approve the proposed Middle Atlantic Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact.

S. 2517, to release from escrow certain timber sale receipts in the Tongass National Forest.

S. 1688, to remove the criminal penalty for inadvertent violations of the Federal Seed Act and to prescribe civil penalties for such violations of the Act.

S. 1915, to permit the exchange of employees of the USDA and employees of State-local political subdivisions or educational institutions.

2. FISHERIES. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee ordered reported H. R. 11570, to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fisheries and wildlife and create and establish in the Interior Department, the office of Undersecretary of Fisheries and Wildlife. p. D663
3. POSTAL SERVICE. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported S. 1871, to provide for the reimbursement to the Post Office Department of fees for registration of Government mail. p. D664
4. ROADS. The conferees agreed to file a conference report on H. R. 10660, the road construction and revenue bill. p. D665
5. PUBLIC DEBT. Passed without amendment H. R. 11740, to increase the public debt limit by \$3 billion for the fiscal year 1957. p. 9716
6. DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME. The D. C. Committee ordered reported S. 3295, to authorize extension of the period of daylight-saving time in D. C. until October. p. D662
7. TRADE FAIRS. The Foreign Affairs Committee ordered reported H. J. Res. 604, to authorize the President to invite the States and foreign countries to participate in the U. S. World Trade Fair of 1957. p. D663
8. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 1542, to authorize an allowance for civilian officers and employees of the Government who are notaries public (H. Rept. 2410). p. 9720
9. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Johansen criticized the continuation of foreign aid and urged a reappraisal of the entire foreign aid program. p. 9717
10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced the following schedule for the week of June 25: Mon., D. C. bills; the balance of the week, the veterans' compensation increase bill, the Federal aid school construction bill, the conference reports on the public works appropriation bill, the road bill, and the Labor-HEW appropriation bill. p. 9715
11. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 25. p. 9719

SENATE

12. NOMINATIONS. Confirmed the nominations of David A. Hamil to be REA Administrator; and Glenn A. Boger to be a member of the Federal Farm Credit Board. pp. 9660, 9709
13. APPROPRIATIONS. Began debate on the Defense Department appropriation bill. pp. 9674, 9694, 9697

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference reports on Export Control Act and Defense Production Act extensions. Ready for President. House received conference report on Defense Department appropriation bill. House committee reported bills to authorize Cache National Forest land purchases, and grant Congressional consent to Middle Atlantic forest fire protection compact. House committee reported fisheries bill. Senate debated mutual security bill. Senate passed military construction bill. Senate committee ordered area redevelopment bill reported.

HOUSE

1. EXPORT CONTROL. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 9052, to extend the Export Control Act of 1949 for 2 years. p. 10081 This bill is now ready for the President.
2. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 9852, to extend the Defense Production Act of 1950, by a vote of 200 to 197. pp. 10081, 10082, 10084. This bill is now ready for the President.
3. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on H. R. 10986, the Defense Department appropriation bill for 1957 (H. Rept. 2529). p. 10083
4. FORESTS. The Agriculture Committee reported the following bills: pp. 10113, 10114
H. R. 8898, with amendment, to provide an additional authorization of appropriations for the purchase by the USDA of lands in the Cache National Forest, Utah (H. Rept. 2504).
S. 3032, without amendment, to approve the Middle Atlantic Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact (H. Rept. 2517).
Rep. Saylor was excused as a conferee and Rep. Pillion was appointed as a conferee on H. R. 6376, to provide for the hospitalization and care of the

mentally ill in Alaska, including a grant of not to exceed 1 million acres of public lands to assist in carrying out the program (includes lands eliminated from national forests). p. 10092

5. SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION. Began debate on H. R. 7535, to authorize Federal assistance to the States and local communities in financing an expanded program of school construction so as to eliminate the national shortage of classrooms. p.10092
6. RESEARCH; ORGANIZATION. The Armed Services Committee reported with amendment H. R. 11575, to provide for an Assistant Secretary for Research and Development for each of the three military departments within the Defense Department (H. Rept. 2506). p. 10114
7. PERSONNEL. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 2569, to provide the State Department with certain basic authority relating to printing and binding outside the U. S., transportation and travel allowances for Foreign Service Officers, and certain household administration in connection with the activities of the State Department (H. Rept. 2508). p. 10114
8. INFORMATION; FAIRS. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported with amendment the following: p. 10114
S. 3116, to provide for the promotion and strengthening of international relations through cultural and athletic exchanges and participation in international fairs and festivals (H. Rept. 2509).
H. J. Res. 604, to authorize the President to invite the States and foreign countries to participate in the U. S. World Trade Fair to be held in N. Y., N. Y. from April 14 - 27, 1957 (H. Rept. 2518).
9. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Philbin commended the President for his action in the relief of the linen toweling industry by placing certain tariff increases on that item, and further indicated that this demonstrated an awareness by the Executive of the plight of the textile industry. p. 10111
10. FISHERIES. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported with amendment H. R. 11570, to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fisheries and wildlife; to strengthen the fisheries and wildlife segments of the national economy, and to create and establish within the Interior Department the office of Under Secretary of Fisheries and Wildlife, a Fisheries Service and Wildlife Service (H. Rept. 2519). p. 10114
11. CONTRACTS. Rep. Cooper requested and received permission for the Ways and Means Committee to file by midnight Sat. a report on H. R. 11947, to amend and extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951. p. 10081
12. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported H. R. 525, which would amend Sec. 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act by eliminating authorization for handling property free or at reduced rates for the U. S. and transporting persons for the U. S. Government free or at reduced rates. p. D705

SENATE

13. FOREIGN AID. Continued debate on H. R. 11356, the mutual security bill (pp. 10125, 10152, 10187). Rejected, by a vote of 43 to 45, an amendment by Sen. Young to limit the importation of agricultural commodities which are in surplus supply when no quantitative import limitations are in effect (p. 10166), and,

ESTABLISHING A SOUND AND COMPREHENSIVE POLICY WITH RESPECT TO FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

JUNE 28, 1956.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. BONNER, from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 11570]

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 11570) to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fisheries and wildlife; to strengthen the fisheries and wildlife segments of the national economy; to create and establish within the Department of the Interior the office of Under Secretary of Fisheries and Wildlife, a Fisheries Service, and a Wildlife Service; and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 1, line 6, following the word "fish" insert a comma and delete the word "and".

Page 1, line 7, following the word "shellfish" insert a comma and the words "and wildlife".

Page 2, line 3, delete the word "attention" and insert in lieu thereof the word "management".

Page 2, line 4, delete "as an economic asset if neglected.", and insert in lieu thereof, "if neglected or unwisely exploited."

Page 2, lines 5 and 6, delete in entirety, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

They afford outdoor recreation throughout the Nation and provide employment, directly or indirectly, to a substantial number of citizens.

Page 2, line 7, delete the words "throughout the Nation."

Page 2, line 10, following the word "vessels.", insert the following:

The training and sport afforded by fish and wildlife resources strengthen the national defense by contributing to the general health and physical fitness of millions of citizens.

Page 2, line 11, delete the words "the fisheries" and insert in lieu thereof "the fish and wildlife resources".

Page 2, line 13, delete "The proper encouragement and developments of".

Page 2, lines 14 through 17 delete in entirety.

Page 4, line 4, delete the period and insert:

and of maintaining and increasing the public opportunities for recreational utilization of the fish and wildlife resources.

Page 4, line 7, after "SEC. 3 (a)" delete the rest of the line.

Page 4, lines 8 through 17, delete in entirety, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

There is hereby created and established within the Department of the Interior the office of Assistant Secretary for Fisheries and Wildlife, and the office of Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife. There is further hereby created and established the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, consisting of two divisions thereof to be known as the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and the Bureau of Wildlife, respectively. The administrative functions of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall be administered under the direction and supervision of the Assistant Secretary for Fisheries and Wildlife by the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife. There shall be a Director for each of said Bureaus.

Page 4, line 21, delete the following: "fur seals, hair seals, sea lions,".

Page 5, line 2, delete the words, "Fisheries Service of".

Page 5, line 3, delete the words "the Department of the Interior" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Bureau of Commercial Fisheries of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service".

Page 5, line 9, after the word "development," insert the following: "game fish, sea mammals (except whales),".

Page 5, line 15, between the words "the" and "Wildlife" insert the words "Bureau of". Also delete the word "Service".

Page 5, line 16, delete "Department of the Interior," and insert in lieu thereof "United States Fish and Wildlife Service,".

Page 5, after subsection (c) (lines 5 through 17) insert the following:

(d) In the administration and performance of related functions pertaining both to fisheries and wildlife, and for such other functions as he deems appropriate, the Secretary may establish a Division of Technical Services and require a single operating branch or unit to perform the services relating both to fisheries and wildlife. The Secretary may also establish a single division, branch or unit to perform such administrative services as information, budgeting, personnel management, finance and procurement for the entire United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

(e) The Secretary is authorized under rules and regulations and under terms and conditions prescribed by him, to

make loans for financing and refinancing of operations, maintenance, replacement, repair and equipment of fishing gear and vessels, and for research into the basic problems of fisheries.

(f) Any loans made under the provisions of this section shall be subject to the following restrictions:

(1) Bear an interest rate of not less than 3 per centum per annum;

(2) Mature in not more than ten years;

(3) No financial assistance shall be extended pursuant to this section unless reasonable financial assistance applied for is not otherwise available on reasonable terms.

(g) There is hereby created a fisheries loan fund, which shall be used by the Secretary as a revolving fund to make loans for financing and refinancing under this section. Any funds received by the Secretary on or before June 30, 1965, in payment of principal or interest on any loans so made, shall be deposited in the fund and be available for making additional loans under this section. Any funds so received after June 30, 1965, and any balance remaining in the fund at the close of June 30, 1965 (at which time the fund shall cease to exist), shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the fund the sum of \$10,000,000 to provide initial capital.

(h) The Secretary shall, with respect to the financial operations arising by reason of this section:

(1) prepare annually and submit a business-type budget as provided for wholly owned Government corporations by the Government Corporation Control Act;

(2) maintain an integral set of accounts, which shall be audited annually by the General Accounting Office in accordance with principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions, as provided by section 105 of the Government Corporation Control Act;

(3) determine the character and necessity of expenditures under this section and the manner in which such expenditures are incurred, allowed, and paid, subject to the provisions of law specifically applicable to wholly owned Government corporations.

(i) The Secretary, subject to the specific limitations in this section, may consent to the modification, with respect to the rate of interest, time of payment of any installment of principal, or security, of any loan contract to which he is a party.

Page 5, line 19, between the words "the" and "Fisheries" insert the words "Bureau of Commercial".

Page 5, line 19, delete the word "Service".

Page 5, line 20, delete the words "Wildlife Service" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Bureau of Wildlife".

Page 5, line 21, delete the words "such Services" and insert in lieu thereof the words "the Assistant Secretary for Fisheries and Wildlife".

Page 6, line 7, delete the words "of the living re-".

Page 6, line 8, delete in entirety and insert in lieu thereof, "and the biological requirements of the fish and wildlife resources;"

Page 8, line 8, delete "Undersecre-", and insert the words "Assistant Secretary".

Page 8, line 9, delete "tary".

Page 8, line 9, delete "Fish" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Fisheries".

Page 8, line 11, delete in entirety.

Page 8, line 12, delete "created by section 3 of this Act,".

Page 8, line 13, delete the word "Undersecretary" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Assistant Secretary".

Page 8, line 23, delete the words "from any cause".

Page 8, line 25, delete the words "with respect to credit relief and other meas-".

Page 9, line 1, delete "ures" at the beginning of the line.

Page 9, line 10, after the word "fisheries" and before the semicolon, insert the word "resources".

Page 9, line 19, after the word "fisheries" and before the word "in", insert the words "and wildlife".

Page 10, delete subsection (d) (lines 8 through 13) in entirety.

Page 10, line 14, delete "(c)" and insert in lieu thereof "(d)".

Page 10, line 17, after the word "fisheries" and before the word "with", insert the words "and wildlife".

Page 10, line 18, delete the period and insert in lieu thereof "and wildlife."

Page 10, line 19, delete the word "Undersecretary" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Assistant Secretary".

Page 10, line 20, delete "Fish-".

Page 10, line 21, delete "eries Service and the" and insert in lieu thereof the words "United States Fish and".

Page 10, line 24, delete the word "Undersecretary" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Assistant Secretary".

Page 11, delete lines 13 through 24 in entirety.

Page 12, delete lines 1 through 10 in entirety.

Page 12, line 12, delete "10." and insert in lieu thereof "9."

Page 12, line 22, delete "11." and insert in lieu thereof "10."

Page 12, following line 24, insert the following:

SEC. 11. (a) The authorization for the transfer of certain funds from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Interior and their maintenance in a separate fund as contained in section 2 (a) of the Act of August 11, 1939, as amended July 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 376), shall be continued for the year ending June 30, 1957, and each year thereafter, and such transferred funds shall be available for all the purposes of this Act.

(b) Subsection (e) of section 2 of the aforesaid Act of August 11, 1939, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(e) The separate fund created for the use of the Secretary of the Interior under section 2 (a) of this Act and the annual accruals thereto shall be available for each year hereafter until expended by the Secretary."

Amend the title so as to read:

"To establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fisheries and wildlife; to strengthen the fisheries and wildlife segments of the national economy; to create and establish within the Department of the Interior the office of Assistant Secretary for Fisheries and Wildlife, a United States Fish and Wildlife Service; and for other purposes."

The purpose of the bill is twofold—to provide a framework within which the manifold problems of the commercial fishing industry might be worked out, and to give recognition to the increasing importance of outdoor recreation in the economy of the country.

The need for aid by the commercial fishing industry can best be set forth by a recital of some of the problems confronting it. These include depletion of the resource, either from overfishing or natural causes not fully understood, due to the absence of further research. The New England groundfish, California sardine and salmon are examples of this. Increased costs of operation, inability to secure adequate financing to upgrade vessels and equipment to keep pace with new developments in technique, increasing competition with other nations for the domestic market and the possibility of insufficient representation in negotiations with other countries are other problems facing the industry. Unfortunately, the industry consists of a number of segments with differing interests: (1) the fisherman seeks assured markets relatively free of competition from imports; (2) the canner and freezer seeks an assured supply of fish from any source to keep his processing plants busy; and (3) the distributor must have fish to sell at a price competitive with other protein foods. As a result, drafting of specific legislation to meet all of the various needs of each of the interests concerned is practically impossible.

The bill reported here attempts to meet the problems by a modification of the present Fish and Wildlife Service organization to permit greater flexibility and emphasis on fisheries. This is accomplished by the designation of a new Assistant Secretary of Fisheries and Wildlife in the Department of the Interior, whose functions will be limited to fisheries and wildlife, and the creation of a United States Fish and Wildlife Service under his administration, under the immediate direction of a Commissioner. The Service will have a Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and a Bureau of Wildlife, each under a Director. It is expected that this upgrading and reorganization of the Fish and Wildlife Service will provide a basis for arriving at a solution of the most pressing problems of the industry. It will set up an office which more nearly approaches the status of the Cabinet officers functioning in many of the other important fishing nations, and at the same time will provide a bureau devoted entirely to the problems of the industry. In addition, the bill establishes a fund to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior to provide loans for the industry not available from other sources, and an extension and broadening of the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act. This act, which has been in effect for only 2 years, has been highly beneficial to the domestic industry through research and development of markets and marketing techniques. The present bill not only makes the act permanent, but removes the ceiling on the amount available for use,

thus assuring some \$1,500,000 per year additional. While the committee is aware that there can be no cure-all for the many differing ills of the industry, it believes that this bill is likely to prove more beneficial to more segments of the industry than any of the many solutions proposed in the course of its lengthy attempts to find the correct answer to the problem.

During consideration of the many bills before it, the committee became aware that the emphasis on commercial fisheries might result in detriment to another somewhat related field—that of wildlife and sport fishing. The changing work habits of Americans has resulted in more leisure to enjoy the outdoors with a resultant increase in fishing, hunting, and outdoor recreation generally. This in turn has given rise to a giant new industry to serve the sportsman and his needs and this in turn requires a greater interest by Government to sustain it through maintenance of adequate conservation measures to assure a continued, if not increased, supply of game, maintenance of hatcheries to offset the increasing pressures of population on the habitat of wildlife, and continued research to meet changing conditions as they occur. In this connection, it appeared to the committee that the problems of game-fish control and conservation more nearly approached those confronted by the wildlife agency than those of the commercial fisheries, for which reason the bill provides that game fish shall be under the jurisdiction of the Wildlife Director. This approach to the situation is that contained in the Alaska game law, where the grouping of wildlife and game fish has been effective. No attempt has been made to enumerate game fish in the legislation for two reasons; first, because some of the species, tuna, salmon, and striped bass, for example, are both game fish and commercial fish; and second, because that which is commercial fish in one location may be a game fish elsewhere. It is expected that the Assistant Secretary of Fisheries and Wildlife will make the appropriate classification after consultation with the fish and game commissions in the States. This allocation of game fish to the Wildlife Director will also serve to assure that the Office of River Basin Studies and the projects under the Dingell-Johnson and Pittman-Robertson Acts will continue to be administered together. This has been the practice in the past, and the effectiveness of these programs can best be sustained by this means.

Along the same line of reasoning, the sea mammals, other than whales, were placed under the jurisdiction of the Wildlife Director, since it was the view of the committee that the problems of maintaining and increasing the stocks were more nearly related to conservation than to commercialization.

The committee is under no illusion that this bill will meet all of the needs of either the commercial fishery industry or the sportsmen, but it represents an attempt to reconcile the various and varying needs of the many interests involved. It is the committee's view that it will go far toward rehabilitating an industry important to the well-being of the Nation. The committee intends to review operations under this bill from time to time to ascertain whether it is achieving the purposes intended.

The amendments adopted by the committee included the authorization to the Secretary to establish a Division of Technical Services

to perform functions relating to both fisheries and wildlife, and to require a single operating branch to perform functions relating to both Bureaus, authorized the fisheries loan fund extended, and broadened the operation of the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act and transferred jurisdiction of game fish and sea mammals other than whales to the Wildlife Bureau. The reasons for these amendments are set forth above.

There are no changes in existing law.



84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

[Report No. 2519]

JUNE 4, 1956

JUNE 28, 1956

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in *italic*]

5 DECLARATION OF POLICY

6 SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that the ~~fish and~~
7 ~~shellfish~~ *fish, shellfish, and wildlife* resources make a material

1 contribution to the national economy and to the food supply,
 2 health, recreation, and well-being of our citizens. They are
 3 a living, renewable form of national wealth, capable of being
 4 maintained and greatly increased with proper ~~attention~~
 5 *management*, but equally capable of destruction as an eco-
 6 ~~nomie~~ asset if neglected. They give employment, directly
 7 ~~or indirectly~~, to a substantial number of citizens and afford
 8 ~~outdoor recreation throughout the Nation~~ *if neglected or un-*
 9 *wisely exploited. They afford outdoor recreation throughout*
 10 *the Nation and provide employment, directly or indirectly, to*
 11 *a substantial number of citizens.* The fishing industries
 12 strengthen the defense of the United States through the pro-
 13 vision of a trained seafaring citizenry and action-ready fleets
 14 of seaworthy vessels. *The training and sport afforded by*
 15 *fish and wildlife resources strengthen the national defense by*
 16 *contributing to the general health and physical fitness of mil-*
 17 *lions of citizens.*

18 Properly developed, ~~the fisheries~~ *the fish and wildlife*
 19 *resources* are capable of steadily increasing these valuable
 20 contributions to the life of the Nation. ~~The proper encour-~~
 21 ~~agement and developments of our wildlife resources enhance~~
 22 ~~the recreational facilities of the Nation and form the basis~~
 23 ~~for a substantial industry developed, and expanding, to meet~~
 24 ~~the needs of sportsmen and other lovers of the outdoors.~~

25 The Congress further declares that the fishing industry,

1 in its several branches, can prosper and thus fulfill their
2 proper function in national life only if certain fundamental
3 needs are satisfied by means which are the recognized and
4 constitutional functions of governments. Among these needs
5 are:

6 (1) Freedom of Enterprise—freedom to develop new
7 areas, new methods, new products, new markets in accord-
8 ance with sound economic principles, and freedom from
9 detailed administrative and legal restrictions which ignore
10 economic needs;

11 (2) Protection of Opportunity—maintenance of an eco-
12 nomic atmosphere in which domestic production and proces-
13 sing can prosper; protection from subsidized competing prod-
14 ucts; protection of opportunity to fish on the high seas in
15 accordance with international law;

16 (3) Assistance—assistance of Government provided for
17 industry generally, such as is involved in promoting good in-
18 dustrial relations, fair trade standards, harmonious labor rela-
19 tions, better health standards and sanitation; and assistance
20 of Government for the fishing industry, specifically
21 including—

22 (a) services to provide current information on pro-
23 duction and trade, market promotion and development,
24 and an extension service,

(b) research services for economic and technologic
development and resource conservation, and

3 (c) resource management to assure the maximum
4 sustainable production for the fisheries.

5 The Congress further declares that the provisions of this
6 Act are necessary in order to accomplish the objective of
7 proper resource development, and that this Act shall be
8 administered with due regard to the inherent right of every
9 citizen and resident of the United States to engage in fishing
10 for his own pleasure, enjoyment, and betterment, and with
11 the intent of stimulating the development of a strong, pros-
12 perous, and thriving fishery and fish processing industry
13 *and of maintaining and increasing the public opportunities*
14 *for recreational utilization of the fish and wildlife resources.*

15 REORGANIZATION WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE
16 INTERIOR

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby created and established within the Department of the Interior the office of Undersecretary for Fish and Wildlife and two divisions of such department to be known as the Fisheries Service and the Wildlife Service, respectively. The administrative functions of such Services shall be administered under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") by the Undersecretary for Fish and Wildlife and a director and two assistant directors.

1 hereby authorized and directed to be created and established
2 for each of said Services. *There is hereby created and estab-*
3 *lished within the Department of the Interior the office of*
4 *Assistant Secretary for Fisheries and Wildlife, and the office*
5 *of Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife. There is further*
6 *hereby created and established the United States Fish and*
7 *Wildlife Service, consisting of two divisions thereof to be*
8 *known as the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and the*
9 *Bureau of Wildlife, respectively. The administrative func-*
10 *tions of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall*
11 *be administered under the direction and supervision of the*
12 *Assistant Secretary for Fisheries and Wildlife by the Com-*
13 *missioner of Fish and Wildlife. There shall be a Director*
14 *for each of said Bureaus.*

15 (b) All functions, powers, duties, and authority of the
16 Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior
17 as are determined by the Secretary to relate primarily to
18 fish, fisheries, whales, ~~fur~~ seals, ~~hair~~ seals, ~~sea lions~~, and
19 related matters, together with those funds, liabilities, com-
20 mitments, authorizations, allocations, personnel, and records
21 of the Fish and Wildlife Service which the Secretary of the
22 Interior shall determine to be primarily related to and neces-
23 sary for the exercise of such functions, powers, duties, and
24 authority, are hereby transferred to the ~~Fisheries Service of~~
25 ~~the Department of the Interior,~~ *Bureau of Commercial*

1 *Fisheries of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service*
2 created and established by this section.

3 (c) All functions, powers, duties, and authority of
4 the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the
5 Interior as are determined by the Secretary to relate pri-
6 marily to migratory birds, game management, and wildlife
7 refuges, their acquisition, management and development,
8 *game fish, sea mammals (except whales)*, and related matters,
9 together with those funds, liabilities, commitments, author-
10 izations, allocations, personnel and records of the Fish and
11 Wildlife Service which the Secretary of the Interior shall
12 determine to be primarily related to and necessary for the
13 exercise of such functions, powers, duties and authority,
14 are hereby transferred to the *Bureau of Wildlife Service*
15 of the ~~Department of the Interior~~, *United States Fish and*
16 *Wildlife Service*, created and established by this section.

17 (d) *In the administration and performance of related*
18 *functions pertaining both to fisheries and wildlife, and for*
19 *such other functions as he deems appropriate, the Secretary*
20 *may establish a Division of Technical Services and require*
21 *a single operating branch or unit to perform the services*
22 *relating both to fisheries and wildlife. The Secretary may*
23 *also establish a single division, branch or unit to perform*
24 *such administrative services as information, budgeting, per-*

1 sonnel management, finance, and procurement for the entire
2 United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

3 (e) The Secretary is authorized under rules and regu-
4 lations and under terms and conditions prescribed by him,
5 to make loans for financing and refinancing of operations,
6 maintenance, replacement, repair, and equipment of fishing
7 gear and vessels, and for research into the basic problems
8 of fisheries.

9 (f) Any loans made under the provisions of this sec-
10 tion shall be subject to the following restrictions:

11 (1) Bear an interest rate of not less than 3 per centum
12 per annum;

13 (2) Mature in not more than ten years;

14 (3) No financial assistance shall be extended pursuant
15 to this section unless reasonable financial assistance applied
16 for is not otherwise available on reasonable terms.

17 (g) There is hereby created a fisheries loan fund, which
18 shall be used by the Secretary as a revolving fund to make
19 loans for financing and refinancing under this section. Any
20 funds received by the Secretary on or before June 30, 1965,
21 in payment of principal or interest on any loans so made,
22 shall be deposited in the fund and be available for making
23 additional loans under this section. Any funds so received
24 after June 30, 1965, and any balance remaining in the
25 fund at the close of June 30, 1965 (at which time the fund

1 shall cease to exist), shall be covered into the Treasury as
2 miscellaneous receipts. There are hereby authorized to be
3 appropriated to the fund the sum of \$10,000,000 to provide
4 initial capital.

5 (h) The Secretary shall, with respect to the financial
6 operations arising by reason of this section—

7 (1) prepare annually and submit a business-type
8 budget as provided for wholly owned Government cor-
9 porations by the Government Corporation Control Act;

10 (2) maintain an integral set of accounts, which
11 shall be audited annually by the General Accounting
12 Office in accordance with principals and procedures
13 applicable to commercial corporate transactions, as pro-
14 vided by section 105 of the Government Corporation
15 Control Act;

16 (3) determine the character and necessity of ex-
17 penditures under this section and the manner in which
18 such expenditures are incurred, allowed, and paid, sub-
19 ject to the provisions of law specifically applicable to
20 wholly owned Government corporations.

21 (i) The Secretary, subject to the specific limitations in
22 this section, may consent to the modification, with respect
23 to the rate of interest, time of payment of any installment
24 of principal, or security, of any loan contract to which he
25 is a party.

1 SEC. 4. (a) In addition to the functions, powers, duties,
2 and authority transferred to the *Bureau of Commercial*
3 *Fisheries Service* and the ~~Wildlife Service~~ *Bureau of Wild-*
4 *life* under Section 3 the Secretary shall exercise through
5 ~~such Services~~ *the Assistant Secretary for Fisheries and*
6 *Wildlife* all functions, powers, duties, and authority con-
7 ferred upon him under the provisions of this Act.

8 (b) The Secretary shall conduct continuing investiga-
9 tions prepare and disseminate information, and make periodi-
10 cal reports to the public, to the President, and to the Con-
11 gress with respect to the following matters:

12 (1) The production and flow to market of fish and
13 fishery products domestically produced, and also those pro-
14 duced by foreign producers which affect the domestic fish-
15 eries;

16 (2) The availability and abundance of the living re-
17 sources which support the domestic fisheries and the bio-
18 logical requirements of the fish and wildlife resources;

19 (3) The competitive economic position of the various
20 fish and fishery products with respect to each other, to
21 competitive foreign-produced commodities, and to other com-
22 petitive commodities; and

23 (4) The collection and dissemination of statistics on
24 food and recreational fisheries;

1 (5) Collection and dissemination of statistics on the
2 nature and availability of wildlife, progress in acquisition of
3 additional refuges and measures being taken to foster a
4 coordinated program to encourage and develop wildlife
5 values;

6 (6) The improvement of production and marketing
7 practices in regard to commercial species and the conduct of
8 educational and extension services relative to commercial and
9 sport fishing, and wildlife matters;

10 (7) Any other matters which in the judgment of the
11 Secretary are of public interest in connection with any
12 phases of fisheries and wildlife operations.

13 SEC. 5. (a) There are hereby transferred to the Secre-
14 tary all administrative functions of the Secretary of Agri-
15 culture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the head of any
16 other department or agency as are determined by the Direc-
17 tor of the Bureau of the Budget to relate primarily to the
18 development, advancement, management, conservation, and
19 protection of fisheries and wildlife; but nothing in this sec-
20 tion shall be construed to modify the authority of the De-
21 partment of State or the Secretary of State to negotiate or
22 enter into any international agreements, or conventions with
23 respect to the development, management, or protection of
24 any fisheries and wildlife resources or with respect to inter-

1 national commissions operating under conventions to which
2 the United States is a party.

3 (b) There are hereby transferred to the Department of
4 the Interior so much of the personnel, property, facilities,
5 records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, alloca-
6 tions, and other funds (available or to be made available)
7 as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget determines to
8 be necessary in connection with the exercise of the functions
9 transferred to the Secretary by subsection (a) of this section.

10 (c) The Secretary may request and secure the advice
11 or assistance of any department or agency of the Govern-
12 ment in carrying out the provisions of this Act, and any such
13 department or agency which furnishes advice or assistance
14 to the Secretary may expend its own funds for such pur-
15 poses, with or without reimbursement from the Secretary
16 as may be agreed upon between the Secretary and the de-
17 partment or agency.

18 SEC. 6. It shall be the responsibility of the ~~Undersecre-~~
19 ~~tary~~ *Assistant Secretary* of ~~Fish~~ *Fisheries* and Wildlife to
20 formulate all policies necessary in the administration by
21 the Department of the Interior, ~~including the Fisheries~~
22 ~~Service and the Wildlife Service created by section 3 of this~~
23 ~~Act,~~ of the laws relating to fisheries and wildlife. The
24 ~~Undersecretary~~ *Assistant Secretary* shall also—

1 (1) develop and recommend measures which are
2 appropriate to assure the maximum sustainable produc-
3 tion of fish and fishery products and to prevent unnec-
4 essary and excessive fluctuations in such production;

5 (2) study the economic condition of the industry,
6 and whenever he determines that any segment of the
7 domestic fisheries has been seriously disturbed either
8 by wide fluctuation in the abundance of the resource
9 supporting it, or by unstable market or fishing condi-
10 tions ~~from any cause~~, he shall make such recommenda-
11 tions to the President and the Congress through the
12 Secretary ~~with respect to credit relief and other meas-~~
13 ~~ures~~ as he deems appropriate to aid in stabilizing the
14 domestic fisheries;

15 (3) develop and recommend to the Secretary special
16 promotional and informational activities with a view to
17 stimulating the consumption of fishery products when-
18 ever he determines that there is a prospective or actual
19 surplus of such products;

20 (4) take such steps as may be required for the
21 development, advancement, management, conservation,
22 and protection of the fisheries *resources*; and

23 (5) take such steps as may be required for the
24 development, management, advancement, conservation,
25 and protection of wildlife resources through research,

1 acquisition of refuge lands, development of existing fa-
2 cilities, and other means.

3 SEC. 7. (a) The Secretary shall cooperate to the fullest
4 practicable extent with the Secretary of State in providing
5 representation at all meetings and conferences relating to
6 fisheries *and wildlife* in which representatives of the United
7 States and foreign countries participate.

8 (b) The Secretary of State and all other officials having
9 responsibilities in the fields of technical and economic aid to
10 foreign nations shall consult with the Secretary in all cases
11 in which the interests of fisheries are involved with a view
12 to assuring that such interests are adequately represented
13 at all times.

14 (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the
15 Secretary shall be represented in all international negotia-
16 tions conducted by the United States pursuant to section 350
17 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, in any case in which
18 fishery products are directly affected by such negotiations.

19 ~~(d) The Secretary may request and secure the advice~~
20 ~~or assistance of any department or agency of the Govern-~~
21 ~~ment, and any such department or agency which furnishes~~
22 ~~advice or assistance to the Department of the Interior may~~
23 ~~expend its own funds for such purposes, with or without~~
24 ~~reimbursement as may be agreed upon.~~

25 ~~(e)~~ (d) The Secretary shall consult periodically with

1 the various governmental, private nonprofit and other or-
2 ganizations and agencies which have to do with any phase
3 of fisheries *and wildlife* with respect to any problems that
4 may arise in connection with such fisheries *and wildlife*.

5 SEC. 8. (a) The ~~Undersecretary~~ *Assistant Secretary*
6 shall make an annual report to the Congress with respect
7 to activities of the ~~Fisheries Service~~ and the *United States*
8 *Fish and Wildlife Service* under this Act, and shall make
9 such recommendations for additional legislation as he deems
10 necessary.

11 (b) The ~~Undersecretary~~ *Assistant Secretary* is author-
12 ized to make a report to the President and the Congress
13 through the Secretary concerning the following matters with
14 respect to any fishery product which is imported into the
15 United States, upon a request from any segment of the
16 domestic industry producing a like or directly competitive
17 product:

18 (1) Whether there has been a downward trend in the
19 production, employment in the production, or prices, or a
20 decline in the sales, of the like or directly competitive product
21 by the domestic industry; and

22 (2) Whether there has been an increase in the imports
23 of the fishery product into the United States, either actual
24 or relative to the production of the like or directly competi-
25 tive product produced by the domestic industry.

1 SEC. 9. (a) There are hereby transferred to the Under-
 2 secretary all policy functions of the Secretary of Agriculture,
 3 the Secretary of Commerce, and the head of any other de-
 4 partment or agency as are determined by the Director of
 5 the Bureau of the Budget to relate primarily to the develop-
 6 ment, advancement, management, conservation, and pro-
 7 tection of fisheries and wildlife; but nothing in this section
 8 shall be construed to modify the authority of the Department
 9 of State or the Secretary of State to negotiate or enter into
 10 any international agreements or conventions with respect
 11 to the development, management, or protection of any fish-
 12 eries resources or with respect to international fisheries com-
 13 missions operating under conventions to which the United
 14 States is a party.

15 (b) There are hereby transferred to the Department of
 16 the Interior so much of the personnel, property, facilities,
 17 records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, alloca-
 18 tions, and other funds (available or to be made available)
 19 as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget determines to
 20 be necessary in connection with the exercise of the functions
 21 transferred to the Undersecretary by subsection (a) of this
 22 section.

23 THE RIGHTS OF STATES

24 SEC. 10 9. Nothing in this Act shall be construed (1) to
 25 interfere in any manner with the rights of any State under

1 the Submerged Lands Act (Public Law 31, Eighty-third
 2 Congress), or otherwise provided by law, or to supersede any
 3 regulatory authority over fisheries exercised by the States
 4 either individually or under interstate compacts; or (2) to
 5 interfere in any manner with the authority exercised by any
 6 international commission established under any treaty or
 7 convention to which the United States is a party.

8 AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATION

9 SEC. ~~11~~ 10. There are hereby authorized to be appropri-
 10 ated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provi-
 11 sions of this Act.

12 SEC. 11. (a) *The authorization for the transfer of cer-*
 13 *tain funds from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secre-*
 14 *tary of the Interior and their maintenance in a separate*
 15 *fund as contained in section 2 (a) of the Act of August 11,*
 16 *1939, as amended July 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 376), shall be*
 17 *continued for the year ending June 30, 1957, and each year*
 18 *thereafter, and such transferred funds shall be available for*
 19 *all the purposes of this Act.*

20 (b) *Subsection (e) of section 2 of the aforesaid Act*
 21 *of August 11, 1939, as amended, is hereby amended to read*
 22 *as follows:*

23 “(e) *The separate fund created for the use of the Secre-*
 24 *tary of the Interior under section 2 (a) of this Act and the*

- 1 *annual accruals thereto shall be available for each year*
- 2 *hereafter until expended by the Secretary.”*

Amend the title so as to read: “A bill to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fisheries and wildlife; to strengthen the fisheries and wildlife segments of the national economy; to create and establish within the Department of the Interior the office of Assistant Secretary for Fisheries and Wildlife, a United States Fish and Wildlife Service; and for other purposes.”

A BILL

To establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fisheries and wildlife; to strengthen the fisheries and wildlife segments of the national economy; to create and establish within the Department of the Interior the office of Under Secretary of Fisheries and Wildlife, a Fisheries Service and a Wildlife Service; and for other purposes.

By Mr. BONNER

JUNE 4, 1956

Referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries

JUNE 28, 1956

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

11570 H. R. 11570

11570 H. R. 11570

A BILL

For the purpose of providing for the establishment of a new department of the interior, and for other purposes.

U. S. G. P.

11570 H. R. 11570

U. S. G. P.

11570 H. R. 11570

July 7, 1957

from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 but includes a provision that the percentage contribution shall not exceed 31.5% of the FAO budget; retains the same authorization for appropriations for the three technical assistance programs as contained in the House bill; and authorizes the use of Public Law 480 currencies for an expanded educational exchange program, and authorizes the use of the equivalent of \$5,000,000 in foreign currencies under Public Law 480 funds for the financing of the translation, publication, and distribution of books and periodicals abroad. pp. 10918, 10926

6. EDUCATION; SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION. Passed with amendments H. R. 11695, to extend until June 30, 1957, the programs of financial assistance in the construction and operation of schools in areas affected by Federal activities under the provisions of Public Laws 815, and 174, 81st Congress. pp. 10864, 10865

7. FISHERIES. Passed with amendment S. 3275, to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fisheries and wildlife; to strengthen the fisheries and wildlife segments of the national economy, to create and establish within the Interior Department the office of Assistance Secretary for Fisheries and Wildlife, and a United States Fish and Wildlife Service. The amendment consisted of the insertion of the language of H. R. 11570, which was laid on the table. p. 10906 (The bill includes a provision to continue and broaden the authority for transfer of Sec. 32 funds from USDA to Interior.)

8. ROADS. Rep. Cramer expressed support of the objectives of the Federal aid highway bill and the favorable impact the program will have on the States. p. 10911

9. FLOOD CONTROL. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12080, to authorize the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and other purposes (H. Rept. 2639). pp. 10865, 10926

Received from the Budget Bureau a plan for works of improvement which have been prepared pursuant to sec. 5 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act; to the Agriculture Committee. p. 10926

SENATE - July 7

0. FOREIGN AID. The Committee on Rules and Administration ordered reported with amendment S. Res. 285, arranging for studies to be made regarding foreign assistance by the U. S. p. D755

1. EMPLOYEE SECURITY. The Committee on Rules and Administration ordered reported S. Res. 294, extending the time for study of the Government employees' security program. p. D755

ITEMS IN THE APPENDIX - July 7

2. LIVESTOCK. Rep. Adair inserted Assistant Secretary Butz' speech before the S. Dak. Stock Growers Assoc., on June 7, on the problems of the livestock industry, and efforts being made to maintain a stable livestock economy. p. A5359

3. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Green, Ore., inserted three items favoring the construction of the Hells Canyon dam. p. A5363

4. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Quigley inserted a newspaper article analyzing the Senate vote, by parties, on the mutual aid bill. p. A5365

35. SCHOOL MILK. Extension of remarks of Rep. Johnson, Wis., in favor of legislation to broaden the school milk program to include additional groups, such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and 4-H Clubs, which are now excluded from the program. p. A5367
36. NATIONAL FORESTS. Rep. Johnson, Wis., inserted a statement of the conservation director of the National Wildlife Federation in support of legislation to provide for the development of the recreational and wildlife resources of our national forests. p. A5369
37. POSTAL SERVICE. Speech in the House by Rep. Gray opposing postal rate increases, and criticizing the Post Office Department for providing inadequate service for certain rural areas. p. A5371

BILLS INTRODUCED - July 7

38. SOIL BANK. H. R. 12139, by Rep. Harrison, to amend the Soil Bank Act so as to permit payment in kind as soon as the producer has qualified therefor; to Agriculture Committee.
39. PERSONNEL. H. R. 12140, by Rep. Thompson, a bill to encourage the extension and improvement of voluntary health prepayment plans or policies; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

PRINTED HEARINGS RECEIVED IN THIS OFFICE

40. NOMINATIONS. Nominations of Glen A. Boger, FCA, and David A. Hamil, REA. Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee.
41. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Conflicting official views on monetary policy: April 1956. Joint Committee on the Economic Report.
42. BUDGETING; ACCOUNTING. S. 3897, to improve governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures. Part II. Senate Government Operations Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARING ANNOUNCEMENTS:

July 9: Conservation of land and water resources, S. Interior.
Federal employees training bill, S. Post Office and Civil Service.
Congressional approval for withdrawal of public land, H. Interior.

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Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—Personal property made available for distribution to and real property disposed of to educational and public health institutions Oct. 1 through Dec. 30, 1955

[ACQUISITION COST]

(In accordance with sec. 5, Public Law 61, 84th Cong.)

States	Personal property	Real property	Total
Total.....	\$45,656,783	\$3,519,994	\$49,176,777
Alabama.....	1,117,222	123,052	1,240,274
Arizona.....	474,401	474,401	948,802
Arkansas.....	484,782	10,900	495,682
California.....	4,425,161	224,384	4,649,545
Colorado.....	481,432	481,432	962,864
Connecticut.....	336,637	336,637	673,274
Delaware.....	292,219	292,219	584,438
Florida.....	1,050,397	1,050,397	2,100,794
Georgia.....	895,878	6,190	902,068
Idaho.....	1,852,795	1,852,795	3,705,590
Illinois.....	1,457,576	11,424	1,468,999
Indiana.....	673,781	34,344	708,125
Iowa.....	495,183	495,183	990,366
Kansas.....	752,769	25,480	778,249
Kentucky.....	1,534,639	1,534,639	3,069,278
Louisiana.....	302,712	302,712	605,424
Maine.....	1,088,074	799,233	1,887,307
Maryland.....	1,437,449	1,437,449	2,874,898
Massachusetts.....	1,164,253	109,622	1,273,875
Michigan.....	992,985	992,985	1,985,970
Minnesota.....	804,427	647,375	1,451,802
Mississippi.....	1,497,289	48,438	1,545,727
Missouri.....	156,238	120	156,358
Montana.....	585,745	100,256	686,001
Nebraska.....	638	638	1,276
Nevada.....	354,570	354,570	709,140
New Hampshire.....	483,645	2,057	485,702
New Jersey.....	234,888	140,761	375,649
New Mexico.....	2,642,181	2,642,181	5,284,362
New York.....	1,819,678	1,819,678	3,639,356
North Carolina.....	109,389	142,903	252,292
North Dakota.....	1,677,769	37,185	1,714,954
Ohio.....	640,938	151,218	792,156
Oklahoma.....	995,805	995,805	1,991,610
Oregon.....	1,215,628	189,927	1,405,555
Pennsylvania.....	189,927	579,249	769,176
Rhode Island.....	579,249	579,249	1,158,498
South Carolina.....	402,985	598,231	1,001,216
South Dakota.....	1,255,283	180	1,255,463
Tennessee.....	1,940,332	129,626	2,069,958
Texas.....	605,715	605,715	1,211,430
Utah.....	176,255	176,255	352,510
Vermont.....	1,650,380	1,650,380	3,300,760
Virginia.....	1,017,851	176,515	1,194,366
Washington.....	930,189	930,189	1,860,378
West Virginia.....	966,701	966,701	1,933,402
Wisconsin.....	132,795	132,795	265,590
Wyoming.....	203,571	500	204,071
District of Columbia.....	252,840	252,840	505,680
Hawaii.....	366,232	366,232	732,464
Puerto Rico.....	454,506	454,506	909,012
Virgin Islands.....	2,799	2,799	5,598

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—Personal property made available for distribution to and real property disposed of to educational and public health institutions Jan. 1 through Mar. 31, 1956

[ACQUISITION COST]

(In accordance with sec. 5, Public Law 61, 84th Cong.)

States	Personal property	Real property	Total
Total.....	\$54,716,724	\$3,006,998	\$57,723,722
Alabama.....	1,327,895	1,327,895	2,655,790
Arizona.....	659,147	53,567	712,714
Arkansas.....	487,735	3,538	491,273
California.....	5,016,531	193,715	5,210,246
Colorado.....	557,238	14,805	572,043
Connecticut.....	543,558	543,558	1,087,116
Delaware.....	355,633	355,633	711,266
Florida.....	2,687,350	800	2,688,150
Georgia.....	1,269,436	3,100	1,272,536
Idaho.....	2,927,273	2,927,273	5,854,546
Illinois.....	1,294,709	1,294,709	2,589,418
Indiana.....	1,260,609	1,260,609	2,521,218
Iowa.....	537,102	537,102	1,074,204
Kansas.....	1,012,276	1,012,276	2,024,552
Kentucky.....	1,121,102	1,121,102	2,242,204
Louisiana.....	260,877	260,877	521,754
Maine.....	1,349,571	1,349,571	2,699,142
Maryland.....	1,328,471	1,328,471	2,656,942
Massachusetts.....	1,435,454	10,512	1,445,966
Michigan.....	1,110,240	1,110,240	2,220,480
Minnesota.....	805,037	185,801	990,838
Mississippi.....	1,584,471	1,584,471	3,168,942
Missouri.....	186,012	186,012	372,024
Montana.....	619,542	619,542	1,239,084
Nebraska.....	619,542	619,542	1,239,084

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, etc.—Continued

States	Personal property	Real property	Total
Nevada.....	\$72,666	-----	\$72,666
New Hampshire.....	176,083	-----	176,083
New Jersey.....	868,271	-----	868,271
New Mexico.....	264,454	-----	264,454
New York.....	2,547,389	-----	2,547,389
North Carolina.....	1,405,932	-----	1,405,932
North Dakota.....	148,194	\$111,630	259,824
Ohio.....	2,254,359	1,895,408	4,149,767
Oklahoma.....	705,587	128,373	833,960
Oregon.....	747,807	14,528	762,335
Pennsylvania.....	2,241,587	-----	2,241,587
Rhode Island.....	564,552	-----	564,552
South Carolina.....	584,929	-----	584,929
South Dakota.....	652,791	75,582	728,373
Tennessee.....	1,277,462	-----	1,277,462
Texas.....	2,821,068	265,677	3,086,745
Utah.....	402,230	-----	402,230
Vermont.....	239,417	-----	239,417
Virginia.....	1,678,502	-----	1,678,502
Washington.....	1,551,298	39,854	1,591,152
West Virginia.....	950,079	-----	950,079
Wisconsin.....	1,194,820	2,308	1,197,128
Wyoming.....	143,197	-----	143,197
Alaska.....	107,494	-----	107,494
District of Columbia.....	367,070	-----	367,070
Hawaii.....	275,846	7,800	283,646
Puerto Rico.....	736,371	-----	736,371
Virgin Islands.....	-----	-----	-----

The Clerk read as follows:

PREVENTION OF WATERFOWL DEPREDACTIONS

SEC. 2. (a) For the purpose of preventing crop damage by migratory waterfowl, the Commodity Credit Corporation shall make available to the Secretary of the Interior such wheat, corn, and other grains, acquired through price-support operations and certified by the Commodity Credit Corporation to be available for the purposes of this section or in such condition through spoilage or deterioration as not to be desirable for human consumption, as the Secretary of the Interior shall requisition pursuant to subsection (b) of this section. With respect to any grain thus made available, the Commodity Credit Corporation may pay packaging, transporting, handling, and other charges up to the time of delivery to one or more designated locations in each State.

(b) Upon a finding by the Secretary of the Interior that any area in the United States is threatened with damage to farmers' crops by migratory waterfowl, whether or not during the open season for such migratory waterfowl, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to requisition from the Commodity Credit Corporation and to make available to Federal, State, or local governmental bodies or officials, or to private organizations or persons, such grain acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation through price-support operations in such quantities and subject to such regulations as the Secretary determines will most effectively lure migratory waterfowl away from crop depredations and at the same time not expose such migratory waterfowl to shooting over areas to which the waterfowl have been lured by such feeding program.

(c) With respect to all grain made available pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be reimbursed by the Secretary of the Interior for its expenses in packaging and transporting such grain for the purposes of this section. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for its investment in the grain transferred pursuant to this section.

AMENDMENT TO PENAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 3. Subsection (c) of section 15 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, as amended (15 U. S. C. 714m (c)), is amended to read as follows:

"LARCENY; CONVERSION OF PROPERTY

"(c) Whoever shall willfully steal, conceal, remove, dispose of, or convert to his own

use or to that of another any property owned or held by, or mortgaged or pledged to, the Corporation, or any property mortgaged or pledged as security for any promissory note, or other evidence of indebtedness, which the Corporation has guaranteed or is obligated to purchase upon tender, shall, upon conviction thereof, if such property be of an amount or value in excess of \$500, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or both, and, if such property be of an amount or value of \$500 or less, be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both."

Committee amendment: Strike out section 2 and renumber section 3 as section 2.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WILLIS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 11132) pursuant to House Resolution 559, he reported the same back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, a point of order. I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman insist on the point of order?

Mr. FULTON. I withdraw the point of order, Mr. Speaker.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 3820) to increase the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation, strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert the provisions of the bill H. R. 11132 as passed.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE]?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 4 of the act approved March 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 108), as amended, is amended by striking out "\$12,000,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$14,500,000,000."

SEC. 2. Section 4 (i) of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (62 Stat. 1070), as amended, is amended by striking out "\$12,000,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$14,500,000,000."

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out all after the enacting clause

in S. 3820 and insert the provisions of H. R. 11132 as passed by the House.

The Clerk read the amendment.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill, H. R. 11132, was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 3275) to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fisheries; to strengthen the fisheries segment of the national economy; to establish within the Department of the Interior a Fisheries Division; to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission; and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to state that if this request is granted I intend to offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Fisheries Act of 1956."

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that fish and shellfish resources make a material contribution to the food supply, health, recreation, and well-being of our citizens. They are a living, renewable form of national wealth, capable of being maintained and greatly increased with proper attention, but equally capable of destruction if neglected. The fisheries dependent upon them have occupied an important place in the economy of the Nation since its colonial beginnings. They give employment, directly or indirectly, to a substantial number of citizens. They attract all segments of the citizenry to outdoors, healthful, stimulating recreation in every part of the Nation. They furnish a large quantity of protein food. Their by-products have a wide variety of essential uses in the arts, industry, and agriculture. They strengthen the defense of the United States through the provision of a trained seafaring citizenry and action-ready fleets of seaworthy vessels. Properly developed, the fisheries are capable of steadily increasing these valuable contributions to the life of the Nation. The Congress further declares that the provisions of this act are necessary in order to accomplish the objective of such proper development and that this act shall be administered with due regard to the inherent right of every citizen and resident

of the United States to engage in fishing for his own pleasure, enjoyment, and betterment, and with the intent of stimulating the development of a strong, prosperous, efficient, and thriving fishery and fish processing industry.

FISHERY REORGANIZATION WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established within the Department of the Interior a division of such department to be known as the Fisheries Division of the Department of the Interior. The administrative functions of such Division shall be administered under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") by the Chairman of the United States Fisheries Commission created by section 4 of this act in his capacity as Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fisheries.

(b) (1) All functions, powers, duties, and authority of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior as are determined by the Secretary to relate primarily to fish, fisheries, and related matters, together with those funds, liabilities, commitments, authorizations, allocations, personnel, and records of the Fish and Wildlife Service which the Secretary of the Interior shall determine to be primarily related to and necessary for the exercise of such functions, powers, duties, and authority, are hereby transferred to the Fisheries Division of the Department of the Interior, established by this section. There are also transferred to such Fisheries Division the functions of the Secretary relating to the protection of fur seals and to the supervision of the Pribilof Islands and the care of the natives thereof, relating to the Whaling Convention Act of 1949, and relating to hair seals, sea lions, whales, and other marine mammals.

(2) In addition to the functions, powers, duties, and authority transferred to the Fisheries Division under paragraph (1) of this subsection, the Secretary shall exercise through such Division all functions, powers, duties, and authority conferred upon him under the provisions of this act.

(c) The Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior shall hereafter be known as the Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior. The Director and Assistant Directors of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall hereafter be known, respectively, as the Director and Assistant Directors of the Wildlife Service.

(d) The Secretary shall conduct continuing investigations, prepare and disseminate information, and make periodical reports to the public, to the President, and to Congress, with respect to the following matters:

(1) The production and flow to market of fish and fishery products domestically produced and also those produced by foreign producers which affect the domestic fisheries;

(2) The availability an abundance of the living resources which support the domestic fisheries;

(3) The competitive economic position of the various fish and fishery products with respect to each other, to competitive foreign-produced commodities, and to other competitive commodities;

(4) The collection and dissemination of statistics on food and recreational fisheries; and

(5) Any other matters which in the judgment of the Secretary or the United States Fisheries Commission created by section 4 of this act are of public interest in connection with any phases of fisheries operations.

(e) There are hereby transferred to the Secretary all administrative functions of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the head of any other department or agency as are determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to relate primarily to the development, advancement,

management, conservation, and protection of fisheries; but nothing in this section shall be construed to modify the authority of the Department of State or the Secretary of State to negotiate or enter into any international agreements or conventions with respect to the development, management, or protection of any fisheries resources or with respect to international fisheries commissions operating under conventions to which the United States is a party.

(f) There are hereby transferred to the Department of the Interior so much of the personnel, property, facilities, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available or to be made available) as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget determines to be necessary in connection with the exercise of the functions transferred to the Secretary by subsection (e) of this section.

(g) The Secretary may request and secure the advice or assistance of any department or agency of the Government in carrying out the provisions of this act, and any such department or agency which furnishes advice or assistance to the Secretary may expend its own funds for such purposes, with or without reimbursement from the Secretary as may be agreed upon between the Secretary and the department or agency.

UNITED STATES FISHERIES COMMISSION

SEC. 4. (a) There is hereby created within the Department of the Interior, and responsible directly to the Secretary, an agency of the Government to be known as the United States Fisheries Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission") which shall be composed of five members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. One of such members shall be designated at the time of nomination as Chairman of the Commission, and shall also administer the Fisheries Division as Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fisheries. Each such member shall hold office for a term of 5 years, except that the terms of office of the members first appointed shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of nomination, as follows: One on January 1, 1957, one on January 1, 1958, one on January 1, 1959, one on January 1, 1960, and one on January 1, 1961. At least two members of the Commission shall be appointed from the area east and two from the area west of the Mississippi River. A vacancy in the membership of the Commission shall not affect the power of the remaining members to exercise the functions of the Commission, and shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original appointment, except that any person appointed to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of his predecessor. Not more than three members of the Commission shall be members of the same political party. Three members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum. The Chairman of the Commission shall receive compensation at the rate of \$20,000 per annum and each member of the Commission other than the Chairman shall receive compensation at the rate of \$18,000 per annum.

(b) Not less than three members of the Commission shall have practical knowledge of fishing conditions and of the problems confronting the fisheries.

(c) The primary responsibility of the Commission shall be the formulation of all policies necessary in the administration by the Department of the Interior, including the Fisheries Division created by section 3 of this act, of the laws relating to fishing and fisheries. The Commission shall also—

(1) develop and recommend measures which are appropriate to assure the maximum sustainable production of fish and fishery products and to prevent unnecessary and excessive fluctuations in such production;

(2) on the basis of reports prepared by the Secretary in the exercise of his functions under this act and other information available to the Commission study the economic condition of the industry, and whenever it determines that any segment of the domestic fisheries has been seriously disturbed either by wide fluctuation in the abundance of the resource supporting it, or by unstable market or fishing conditions from any cause, the Commission shall make such recommendations to the President and the Congress through the Secretary with respect to credit relief and other measures as it deems appropriate to aid in stabilizing the domestic fisheries;

(3) develop and recommend to the Secretary special promotional and informational activities with a view to stimulating the consumption of fishery products whenever it determines that there is a prospective or actual surplus of such products; and

(4) keep under continuous review the activities of the Fisheries Division with regard to development, advancement, management, conservation, and protection of the fisheries and recommend changes, modifications, or variations in such activities to conform to policies developed by the Commission.

(d) The Commission shall cooperate to the fullest practicable extent with the Secretary of State in providing representation at all meetings and conferences relating to fisheries in which representatives of the United States and foreign countries participate. The Secretary of State shall designate at least one member of the Commission to the United States delegation attending such meetings and conferences, and to the negotiating team of any such delegation.

(e) The Secretary of State and all other officials having responsibilities in the fields of technical and economic aid to foreign nations shall consult with the Secretary and the Commission in all cases in which the interests of fisheries are involved, with a view to assuring that such interests are adequately represented at all times.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commission shall be represented in all international negotiations conducted by the United States pursuant to section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, in any case in which fishery products are directly affected by such negotiations.

(g) The Commission may request and secure the advice or assistance of any department or agency of the Government, and any such department or agency which furnishes advice or assistance to the Commission may expend its own funds for such purposes, with or without reimbursement from the Commission as may be agreed upon between the Commission and the department or agency.

(h) The Commission shall consult periodically with the various governmental, private nonprofit, and other organizations and agencies which have to do with any phase of fisheries with respect to any problems that may arise in connection with such fisheries.

(i) The Commission shall make an annual report to the Congress with respect to its activities under this act, and shall make such recommendations for additional legislation as it deems necessary.

(j) The Commission is authorized to make a report to the President and the Congress through the Secretary concerning the following matters with respect to any fishery product which is imported into the United States, upon a request from any segment of the domestic industry producing a like or directly competitive product—

(1) whether there has been a downward trend in the production, employment in the production, or prices, or a decline in the sales, of the like or directly competitive product by the domestic industry; and

(2) whether there has been increase in the imports of the fishery products into the United States, either actual or relative to the production of the like or directly competitive product produced by the domestic industry.

(k) There are hereby transferred to the Commission all policy functions of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the head of any other department or agency as are determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to relate primarily to the development, advancement, management, conservation, and protection of fisheries; but nothing in this section shall be construed to modify the authority of the Department of State or the Secretary of State to negotiate or enter into any international agreements or conventions with respect to the development, management, or protection of any fisheries resources or with respect to international fisheries commissions operating under conventions to which the United States is a party.

(l) There are hereby transferred to the Commission so much of the personnel, property, facilities, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available or to be made available) as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget determines to be necessary in connection with the exercise of the functions transferred to the Commission by subsection (k) of this section.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FISHERIES DIVISION AND THE UNITED STATES FISHERIES COMMISSION

SEC. 5. The Fisheries Division shall be an administrative organization and the Commission shall be a policymaking body. Both agencies shall work in close cooperation and the personnel and facilities of the Fisheries Division shall be available for the requirements of the Commission.

THE RIGHTS OF STATES

SEC. 6. Nothing in this act shall be construed (1) to interfere in any manner with the rights of any State under the Submerged Lands Act (Public Law 31, 83d Cong.) or otherwise provided by law, or to supersede any regulatory authority over fisheries exercised by the States either individually or under interstate compacts; or (2) to interfere in any manner with the authority exercised by any International Commission established under any treaty or convention to which the United States is a party.

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATION

SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk. The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BONNER: Strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill S. 3275 and insert in lieu thereof the provisions of H. R. 11570 as reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, as follows:

"That this act may be cited as the 'Fisheries and Wildlife Act of 1956.'"

"DECLARATION OF POLICY"

"SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that the fish, shellfish, and wildlife resources make a material contribution to the national economy and to the food supply, health, recreation, and well-being of our citizens. They are a living, renewable form of national wealth, capable of being maintained and greatly increased with proper management, but equally capable of destruction if neglected or unwisely exploited. They afford outdoor recreation throughout the Nation and provide employment, directly or indirectly, to a substantial number of citizens. The fishing industries strengthen the defense of the United States through the provision of a trained seafaring citizenry and action-

ready fleets of seaworthy vessels. The training and sport afforded by fish and wildlife resources strengthen the national defense by contributing to the general health and physical fitness of millions of citizens.

"Properly developed, the fish and wildlife resources are capable of steadily increasing these valuable contributions to the life of the Nation.

"The Congress further declare that the fishing industry in its several branches, can prosper and thus fulfill their proper function in national life only if certain fundamental needs are satisfied by means which are the recognized and constitutional functions of governments. Among these needs are:

"(1) Freedom of Enterprise—freedom to develop new areas, new methods, new products, new markets in accordance with sound economic principles, and freedom from detailed administrative and legal restrictions which ignore economic needs:

"(2) Protection of Opportunity—maintenance of an economic atmosphere in which domestic production and processing can prosper; protection from subsidized competing products; protection of opportunity to fish on the high seas in accordance with international law;

"(3) Assistance—assistance of Government provided for industry generally, such as is involved in promoting good industrial relations, fair trade standards, harmonious labor relations, better health standards and sanitation; and assistance of Government for the fishing industry, specifically including—

"(a) services to provide current information on production and trade, market promotion and development, and an extension service,

"(b) research services for economic and technologic development and resource conservation, and

"(c) resource management to assure the maximum sustainable production for the fisheries.

"The Congress further declares that the provisions of this act are necessary in order to accomplish the objective of proper resource development, and that this act shall be administered with due regard to the inherent right of every citizen and resident of the United States to engage in fishing for his own pleasure, enjoyment, and betterment, and with the intent of stimulating the development of a strong, prosperous, and thriving fishery and fish processing industry and of maintaining and increasing the public opportunities for recreational utilization of the fish and wildlife resources.

"REORGANIZATION WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR"

"There is hereby created and established within the Department of the Interior the office of Assistant Secretary for Fisheries and Wildlife, and the office of Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife. There is further hereby created and established the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, consisting of two divisions thereof to be known as the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and the Bureau of Wildlife, respectively. The administrative functions of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall be administered under the direction and supervision of the Assistant Secretary for Fisheries and Wildlife by the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife. There shall be a Director for each of said Bureaus.

"(b) All functions, powers, duties, and authority of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior as are determined by the Secretary to relate primarily to fish, fisheries, whales, and related matters, together with those funds, liabilities, commitments, authorizations, allocations, personnel, and records of the Fish and Wildlife Service which the Secretary of the Interior shall determine to be primarily related to and necessary for the exercise of such functions, powers, duties, and author-

ity, are hereby transferred to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service created and established by this section.

"(c) All functions, powers, duties, and authority of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior as are determined by the Secretary to relate primarily to migratory birds, game management, and wildlife refuges, their acquisition, management and development, game fish, sea mammals (except whales), and related matters, together with those funds, liabilities, commitments, authorizations, allocations, personnel, and records of the Fish and Wildlife Service which the Secretary of the Interior shall determine to be primarily related to and necessary for the exercise of such functions, powers, duties, and authority, are hereby transferred to the Bureau of Wildlife of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, created and established by this section.

"(d) In the administration and performance of related functions pertaining both to fisheries and wildlife, and for such other functions as he deems appropriate, the Secretary may establish a Division of Technical Services and require a single operating branch or unit to perform the services relating both to fisheries and wildlife. The Secretary may also establish a single division, branch, or unit to perform such administrative services as information, budgeting, personnel management, finance, and procurement for the entire United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

"(e) The Secretary is authorized under rules and regulations and under terms and conditions prescribed by him, to make loans for financing and refinancing of operations, maintenance, replacement, repair, and equipment of fishing gear and vessels, and for research into the basic problems of fisheries.

"(f) Any loans made under the provisions of this section shall be subject to the following restrictions:

"(1) Bear an interest rate of not less than 3 percent per annum;

"(2) Mature in not less than 10 years;

"(3) No financial assistance shall be extended pursuant to this section unless reasonable financial assistance applied for is not otherwise available on reasonable terms.

"(g) There is hereby created a fisheries loan fund, which shall be used by the Secretary as a revolving fund to make loans for financing and refinancing under this section. Any funds received by the Secretary on or before June 30, 1965, in payment of principal or interest on any loans so made, shall be deposited in the fund and be available for making additional loans under this section. Any funds so received after June 30, 1965, and any balance remaining in the fund at the close of June 30, 1965 (at which time the fund shall cease to exist), shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the fund the sum of \$10 million to provide initial capital.

"(h) The Secretary shall, with respect to the financial operations arising by reason of this section—

"(1) prepare annually and submit a business-type budget as provided for wholly owned Government corporations by the Government Corporation Control Act;

"(2) maintain an integral set of accounts, which shall be audited annually by the General Accounting Office in accordance with principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions, as provided by section 105 of the Government Corporation Control Act;

"(3) determine the character and necessity of expenditures under this section and the manner in which such expenditures are incurred, allowed, and paid, subject to the provisions of law specifically applicable to wholly-owned Government corporations.

"(i) The Secretary, subject to the specific limitations in this section, may consent to

the modification, with respect to the rate of interest, time of payment of any installment of principal, or security, of any loan contract to which he is a party.

"Sec. 4. (a) In addition to the functions, powers, duties, and authority transferred to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and the Bureau of Wildlife under section 3 the Secretary shall exercise through the Assistant Secretary for Fisheries and Wildlife all functions, powers, duties, and authority conferred upon him under the provisions of this act.

"(b) The Secretary shall conduct continuing investigations, prepare and disseminate information, and make periodical reports to the public, to the President, and to the Congress with respect to the following matters:

"(1) The production and flow to market of fish and fishery products domestically produced, and also those produced by foreign producers which affect the domestic fisheries;

"(2) The availability and abundance and the biological requirements of the fish and wildlife resources;

"(3) The competitive economic position of the various fish and fishery products with respect to each other, to competitive foreign-produced commodities, and to other competitive commodities; and

"(4) The collection and dissemination of statistics on food and recreational fisheries;

"(5) Collection and dissemination of statistics on the nature and availability of wildlife, progress in acquisition of additional refuges and measures being taken to foster a coordinated program to encourage and develop wildlife values;

"(6) The improvement of production and marketing practices in regard to commercial species and the conduct of educational and extension services relative to commercial and sport fishing, and wildlife matters;

"(7) Any other matters which in the judgment of the Secretary are of public interest in connection with any phases of fisheries and wildlife operations.

"Sec. 5. There are hereby transferred to the Secretary all administrative functions of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the head of any other department or agency as are determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to relate primarily to the development, advancement, management, conservation, and protection of fisheries and wildlife; but nothing in this section shall be construed to modify the authority of the Department of State or the Secretary of State to negotiate or enter into any international agreements, or conventions with respect to the development, management, or protection of any fisheries and wildlife resources or with respect to international commissions operating under conventions to which the United States is a party.

"(b) There are hereby transferred to the Department of the Interior so much of the personnel, property, facilities, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available or to be made available) as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget determines to be necessary in connection with the exercise of the functions transferred to the Secretary by subsection (a) of this section.

"(c) The Secretary may request and secure the advice or assistance of any department or agency of the Government in carrying out the provisions of this act, and any such department or agency which furnishes advice or assistance to the Secretary may expend its own funds for such purposes, with or without reimbursement from the Secretary as may be agreed upon between the Secretary and the department or agency.

"Sec. 6. It shall be the responsibility of the Assistant Secretary of Fisheries and Wildlife to formulate all policies necessary

in the administration by the Department of the Interior of the laws relating to fisheries and wildlife. The Assistant Secretary shall also—

"(1) develop and recommend measures which are appropriate to assure the maximum sustainable production of fish and fishery products and to prevent unnecessary and excessive fluctuations in such production;

"(2) study the economic condition of the industry, and whenever he determines that any segment of the domestic fisheries has been seriously disturbed either by wide fluctuation in the abundance of the resource supporting it, or by unstable market or fishing conditions, he shall make such recommendations to the President and the Congress through the Secretary as he deems appropriate to aid in stabilizing the domestic fisheries;

"(3) develop and recommend to the Secretary special promotional and informational activities with a view to stimulating the consumption of fishery products whenever he determines that there is a prospective or actual surplus of such products;

"(4) take such steps as may be required for the development, advancement, management, conservation, and protection of the fisheries resources; and

"(5) take such steps as may be required for the development, management, advancement, conservation, and protection of wildlife resources through research, acquisition of refuge lands, development of existing facilities, and other means.

"Sec. 7. (a) The Secretary shall cooperate to the fullest practicable extent with the Secretary of State in providing representation at all meetings and conferences relating to fisheries and wildlife in which representatives of the United States and foreign countries participate.

"(b) The Secretary of State and all other officials having responsibilities in the fields of technical and economic aid to foreign nations shall consult with the Secretary in all cases in which the interests of fisheries are involved with a view to assuring that such interests are adequately represented at all times.

"(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall be represented in all international negotiations conducted by the United States pursuant to section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, in any case in which fishery products are directly affected by such negotiations.

"(d) The Secretary shall consult periodically with the various governmental, private nonprofit and other organizations and agencies which have to do with any phase of fisheries and wildlife with respect to any problems that may arise in connection with such fisheries and wildlife.

"Sec. 8. (a) The Assistant Secretary shall make an annual report to the Congress with respect to activities of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service under this act, and shall make such recommendations for additional legislation as he deems necessary.

"(b) The Assistant Secretary is authorized to make a report to the President and the Congress through the Secretary concerning the following matters with respect to any fishery product which is imported into the United States, upon a request from any segment of the domestic industry producing a like or directly competitive product:

"(1) Whether there has been a downward trend in the production, employment in the production, or prices, or a decline in the sales, of like or directly competitive product by the domestic industry; and

"(2) Whether there has been an increase in the imports of the fishery product into the United States, either actual or relative to the production of the like or directly competitive product produced by the domestic industry.

"THE RIGHTS OF STATES

"SEC. 9. Nothing in this act shall be construed (1) to interfere in any manner with the rights of any State under the Submerged Lands Act (Public Law 31, 83d Cong.), or otherwise provided by law, or to supersede any regulatory authority over fisheries exercised by the States either individually or under interstate compact; or (2) to interfere in any manner with the authority exercised by any international commission established under any treaty or convention to which the United States is a party.

"AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATION

"SEC. 10. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

"SEC. 11. (a) The authorization for the transfer of certain funds from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Interior and their maintenance in a separate fund as contained in section 2 (a) of the act of August 11, 1939, as amended July 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 376), shall be continued for the year ending June 30, 1957, and each year thereafter, and such transferred funds shall be available for all the purposes of this act.

"(b) Subsection (e) of section 2 of the aforesaid act of August 11, 1939, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(c) The separate fund created for the use of the Secretary of the Interior under section 2 (a) of this act and the annual accruals thereto shall be available for each year hereafter until expended by the Secretary."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 11570 is a measure which has given rise to a tremendous amount of interest, not only amongst the commercial fishermen of the entire Nation but amongst all sports fishing groups, wildlife groups, and conservation organizations throughout the country as well. Fish and game departments of the various States have also expressed their interest and views. To my knowledge, all groups are now in accord in their support of the measure.

At the outset of our hearings there was great controversy over the provisions of the bill as originally introduced. The controversy extended to many similar bills which were introduced by Members of the House. It seemed for a time that it would be almost impossible to vote out a bill from the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee which would have the support of the different organizations which were interested. But the impossible was accomplished. In addition to the hearings, many consultations and conferences were held by the chairman and others on the committee with interested groups. We sought the views of everyone, including those of the White House, the Secretary of the Interior, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and several of the State fish and game departments. In the final analysis, the committee was able to draft a bill which was acceptable to all contending groups, so far as we were able to ascertain. Some question remains as to the views of importers of foreign fish products, but the committee feels that the bill does no injury to their business.

Briefly, the bill does several important things. Most importantly, it raises the status of all fisheries in the organization of Government. It creates the position

of an Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife in the Department of the Interior. Where other nations have Ministries of Fisheries—and similar positions—our Nation heretofore has never had anyone in similar status. As a consequence, our negotiators with foreign governments on fishery matters were at a distinct disadvantage. Under H. R. 11570 we will have a person of higher governmental status than ever before to handle our fishery negotiations with foreign nations.

Under the Assistant Secretary there will be created a United States Fish and Wildlife Service headed up by a Commissioner. Under this Service there will be a Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and a Bureau of Wildlife, each headed up by a Director. The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries will have jurisdiction over all commercial fishery matters and problems. The commercial fishermen and the commercial industry, generally, will have a single and separate agency to which they may bring their problems with the knowledge that they will receive sympathetic understanding and help.

The Bureau of Wildlife will have jurisdiction over all wildlife matters, including the administration of the Pittman-Robertson Act, the Dingell-Johnson Act, and the Basin Studies program. And while there will be two distinct bureaus they will be under the Fish and Wildlife Commissioner who will have the authority to coordinate the activities of each. Thus, there will be no separation of the fish and wildlife services in the sense that the wildlife organizations feared.

It is to be distinctly understood that the Secretary of Interior has the general authority to reorganize the fish and wildlife functions of his Department. The bill does not spell out all the things that he should do to carry out the objectives of the bill. The measure was necessary to create the Assistant Secretary and possibly the United States Fish and Wildlife Service with its Commissioner. Beyond that, reorganization could be done administratively.

However, the bill sets out a national fishery policy and directs the Secretary of Interior to do certain things. The committee believes that if put into effect the bill will do much, not only for the commercial fishing industry, but for sports fishing, wildlife activities and conservation programs as well. I hope that Congress will give its unanimous approval of the measure.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to see that this House is about to take action on this all-important legislation. I introduced a similar bill, H. R. 10874, earlier this year and it was one of the bills considered by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

I am glad to note that it has been indicated that this matter has been worked out amicably, to the best interests and with the approval of the commercial, sports, and conservation interests and that the bill reported out is backed strongly by all groups whose interests might conceivably be affected.

Undoubtedly, this will prove to be a wise step on the part of Congress in

providing for the establishment of an Assistant Secretary of Interior for Fisheries and Wildlife, and the creation of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service within the Department, to consist of two divisions thereof, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and the Bureau of Wildlife.

This new division of authority and the establishment of an assistant secretaryship will provide for the fishing interests throughout the country assurances that their problems will receive adequate and much deserved attention—and still on a fully coordinated basis.

The commercial fishing and sports fishing industries of Florida have contributed much to the economic stability, the phenomenal growth, and the attractiveness of our great State. This legislation will give this segment of our economy and recreation, both nationally and in Florida, the position of prominence in the executive family to which it is entitled, will aid administratively and will be a great general benefit to all.

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, this bill is the most important and most urgently needed legislation for the fishing industry that has ever been presented to the House. It represents, in a large measure, the decision of whether this great and historic industry will survive.

There has been no authoritative agency in Government, properly equipped with an adequate staff, to consider its problem. The history of the industry has been of Government neglect and international problems have excluded any consideration of its problem.

The President of the United States has recommended that a bill along these lines be designed to alleviate in some measure the many and complex problems that it faces. The defeat of the bill will mean the despair of the industry; its passage will open the avenue of hope. I strongly urge its approval.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fisheries and wildlife; to strengthen the fisheries and wildlife segments of the national economy; to create and establish within the Department of the Interior the office of Assistant Secretary for Fisheries and Wildlife, a United States Fish and Wildlife Service; and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 11570) was laid on the table.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GROSS. Has the bill been passed?

The SPEAKER. The bill was passed.

Mr. GROSS. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point,

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, it is apparent that some reorganization in the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service should be undertaken but I question the necessity for creating the office of an Assistant Secretary under whom will be created two bureaus with Directors for each.

While there can be no doubt that this will lead to the upgrading of some employees, I trust that those who have sponsored this legislation will keep a careful check on this reorganization to hold upgrading and additional employment to the absolute minimum.

I am also deeply concerned that under this reorganization emphasis will not be put upon the commercial fishing industry to the detriment of noncommercial fishing in inland waters, the propagation and protection of migratory waterfowl and all other upland wildlife and conservation programs in which the Federal Government is presently interested and in which the average sportsman is vitally interested.

The sponsors of this legislation can do no less than make sure that there is a proper balance between all these programs. I hope that whatever fears I may entertain at the moment will not be justified by performance in the future, and I trust that the leaders of those conservation organizations which have endorsed this legislation will make it a matter of prime concern that administration under this reorganization is efficient and equitable.

Mr. BONNER. I agree wholeheartedly with what the gentleman has said.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks preceding the passage of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I ask unanimous consent that all Members desiring to do so may have the same privilege.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from North Carolina a question? At the time the bill was passed there were several of us on our feet wanting to know whether this bill had received any objection from the conservation groups.

Mr. BONNER. I can assure you that all Members interested in this reorganization of the Fish and Wildlife Service are unanimous on the amendment that was adopted to the Senate bill.

Mr. FULTON. So that the previous defects have now been cured by the gentleman's amendment?

Mr. BONNER. Commercial fisheries, the sporting fishermen, and hunters, are all unanimous in the House bill.

Mr. FULTON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. I thought the bill had already passed.

The SPEAKER. The bill has already passed.

Mr. BURDICK. What is this, a post mortem?

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection to the post mortem.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

may have the privilege of extending their remarks immediately prior to the passage of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may insert my remarks in the RECORD on this bill and include a statement from the conservationists listing the number of conservation organizations that have supported the present bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 11570, as amended, has full public support.

Conservationists and commercial fishing industry urge prompt passage of new, amended Bonner bill, H. R. 11570 dated June 28.

New, amended version of H. R. 11570, reported by House committee on June 28, does what we want, says the undersigned 13 national conservation organizations.

New, amended Bonner bill, H. R. 11570, will keep the United States Fish and Wildlife Service together as one agency in the Department of the Interior.

New, amended version of H. R. 11570 will provide immediate relief to distressed commercial fishing industry, and has industries' support—see provisions below.

Reorganization plan of the Fish and Wildlife Service in amended H. R. 11570 has approval of Secretary of Interior Fred A. Seaton—see Interior press release of July 3.

New, amended H. R. 11570 has the support of the State fish and game directors who also are insisting that the Fish and Wildlife Service be kept together as now agreed.

New, amended H. R. 11570, dated June 28, when passed by the House, will be a satisfactory substitute for S. 3275, which already has passed the Senate.

Senator KUCHEL, of California, co-author of S. 3275, says:

I am pleased to hear that apparently all interested groups have composed their differences and that the House bill, H. R. 11570, has their approval. Under these circumstances, it will have mine.

Provided that the House committee approved version of H. R. 11570 is not amended contrary to the principles agreed to by the conservationists, here is what the new Bonner bill will do:

First. Elevate fish and wildlife to sub-Cabinet status by establishing an Assistant Secretary for Fisheries and Wildlife.

Second. Establish the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, headed by a single administrator with the title of "Commissioner," and create two bureaus within the Service, a Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and Bureau of Wildlife, each administered by a Director.

Third. While the directives for sport fisheries and wildlife are not spelled out in as great detail as they could be, the bill will put game fish and sea mammals—except whales—in with wildlife; and such inseparable operation as Federal aid, river basin studies, and those

innumerable administrative and fiscal functions will be kept together and will not be divided as proposed in the many other bills pending before Congress, and in the White House release of June 4, which stated that a separate Bureau of Fisheries would be created on July 1 by Executive order.

Fourth. Remove the limitation on the use of the annual receipts under the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act, so that nearly \$2 million more will be made available to the commercial fishing industry each year for authorized activities.

Fifth. Establish a loan revolving fund of \$10 million for commercial fishermen for operations, maintenance, replacement, repair, and equipment of fishing gear and vessels, and for research into the basic problems of fisheries.

Every Member of Congress should understand that the new, amended H. R. 11570, dated June 28, has the endorsement of the sportsmen, the commercial fishing industry, the Secretary of Interior, and all of the following conservation organizations that have signed this press release, provided that the substance of this bill is not changed materially by amendment on the floor or in conference:

Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, Spencer M. Smith, secretary.

Forest Conservation Society of America, Charles H. Stoddard, executive director.

International Association of Fish, Game, and Conservation Commissioners, Bruce F. Stiles, president.

Izaak Walton League of America, Joseph W. Penfold, national conservation director.

Midwest Association of Fish, Game, and Conservation Commissioners, Glen D. Palmer, president.

National Parks Association, Fred M. Packard, executive secretary.

National Wildlife Federation, Charles H. Callison, conservation director.

Outdoor Writers Association of America, Michael Hudoba, conservation director.

Public Affairs Institute, Dewey Anderson, executive director.

Sport Fishing Institute, Richard H. Stroud, executive vice president.

Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners, Thomas L. Kimball, president.

The Wilderness Society, Howard Zahniser, executive secretary.

Wildlife Management Institute, C. R. Gutermuth, vice president.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. BONNER. I would like to state to the House that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross] has been tremendously interested in this bill, and I regret the fact that he did not have an opportunity to ask such questions as he may have desired to ask pertaining to the bill. The gentleman from Iowa as well as I myself are concerned with the additional personnel that may be employed or added to the present personnel of the

Fish and Wildlife Service to carry out the reorganization authorized under this bill. I have assured both Mr. Gross and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Davis] that I see no reason for more than 10 or 12 additional personnel, including the Assistant Secretary and the Commissioner.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONNER. I yield.

Mr. GAVIN. I am tremendously interested in the bill also and I wanted to state that the bill as amended has been approved by the Izaak Walton League, the Outdoor Writers Association, the National Parks Association, the Wilderness Society, and the Wildlife Management Association.

Mr. BONNER. The gentleman is correct; and I wish to advise him and the other Members of the House that we, and the committee, have had a difficult time working this bill out so that it would receive unanimous support of both the commercial fishing interests and the sportsmen of the Nation, which the amendment I have added to the Senate bill does. As well as the interested parties, this bill has the full endorsement of the Secretary of Interior.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, there are two errors in the recording of my remarks made yesterday during the discussion on the postal rate bill.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that the word "approve" be changed to "opposed" in line 5 of the fourth paragraph in the first column on page 10811 and that the word "Moss" be stricken from line 1, and that lines 2 and 3 be stricken in fourth paragraph, column 1 on page 10849, in the RECORD of July 6.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

PENNSYLVANIA'S SCHOOL BUILDING PROGRAM

(Mr. MUMMA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MUMMA. Mr. Speaker, while we have heard a lot of talk this week about schools, an article came to my attention this morning from the Lebanon Daily News which shows what Pennsylvania has done for its school system insofar as it relates to schools by way of a school authority. We have already borrowed \$4 million, and there will be additional funds for the coming year. I thought it would be interesting for the Members of the House who do not have a similar system to look this article over. It may give you some food for thought.

The article is as follows:

SCHOOL AID POSES PROBLEM FOR DISTRICTS
(By Mason Denison)

HARRISBURG.—Pennsylvania's school-building program—moving into high gear at a \$300 million clip after lying virtually dormant for 2 years during a legislative haggle—

threatens to pose a series of problems for school districts throughout the State.

Inflated financial costs form the nub of the problems. This is what has happened:

Back in October of 1954 the State public school building authority exhausted the \$425 million set up by the 1953 legislature to help local school districts finance badly needed new buildings.

At that time plans were in the ready stage based on cost estimates then prevailing.

With the reaching of the \$425 million State assistance ceiling, new school building throughout the State ground to a virtual halt—awaiting the raising of the ceiling by the 1955 legislature.

The record-long 1955 session finally acted—the latter part of March 1956.

When the legislature finally came to life on the subject it raised the ceiling an additional \$200 million for the current fiscal year, plus \$100 million in the next fiscal year and another \$100 million in the following fiscal year.

The current fiscal year ended a week ago on May 31, which meant \$200 million between March and May 31. On Monday of this week the new or next fiscal year began which means that an additional \$100 million is now available.

Just what this means can be seen from the fact that the department of public instruction estimates that by September or October of this year the \$300 million will have been allocated.

That is a sizable chunk of projects to be dumped on the market. Architectural and engineering firms handling much of the school-building work throughout the State confess concern over what they fear will be skyrocketing construction costs.

They point out that up to this time construction firms in many areas of the State that handle such projects—public buildings—have been looking for contractual work. Costs have been down.

The dumping of this tremendous volume is expected to have the opposite effect now. Unable to absorb the volume in many areas of the State, cost is expected to go up as suddenly busy contractors become engulfed in the first wave of new projects.

Increased costs resulting from an influx of available projects is expected to be one cause for ultimate revamping of plans on the part of local school districts to stay within financial limitations.

Another factor is the change in costs within the past 2 years from the standpoint of the time interval alone.

Virtually all plans ready to go 2 years ago must be updated in light of present-day costs, which in some cases will mean revamping of once-cleared plans.

It all adds up to more delay, increased costs, and in some cases drastic changes from once hopeful plans.

The fault can hardly be found with either the department of public instruction or the State public-school building authority. Neither agency could act until the legislature authorized the raising of the fund availability.

This can be added to the laurels of the 1955 legislature, which took from January 1955 to March 1956 to move. For local school districts it may prove quite costly.

THE ASTONISHINGLY IMPRESSIVE FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT THE 1956 FEDERAL AID HIGHWAY ACT AND ITS IMPACT ON THE UNITED STATES AND THE STATE OF FLORIDA

(Mr. CRAMER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, Congress has just passed and the President has signed the 1956 Federal Aid Highway Act providing for the greatest public-works program in the history of the world, authorizing the spending of \$46.2 billion for roads in the next 13 years.

In addition to providing for this authorization, many new beneficial provisions were written into the new road code that assure better administration, cheaper and more timely acquisition of rights-of-way, safety studies, minimum standards of construction, usage regulations on heavy road users, consultation with the State road boards on prevailing wages, and the sharing in costs of relocation of utilities—just to mention a few.

HOW DID THIS ROAD PROGRAM GET STARTED?

This dynamic program was envisioned by President Eisenhower in his second year in office, was studied by the Clay committee appointed by the President on instructions from the 83d Congress, was heard and debated by the Roads Subcommittee and the full Committee on Public Works, and was authorized by the 84th Congress, after careful scrutiny by the Ways and Means Committee of the financing provisions. No one can contend successfully that this is a hurriedly or ill considered program.

The Roads Subcommittee considered this bill for 2 years, presenting a bill to the House in 1955 that was defeated because of the inequitable financing provisions. Agreement was reached in 1956 on financing and the size of the program and a new bill received overwhelming acclamation. This bill demonstrates fiscal responsibility by providing pay-as-you-use taxes to support roadbuilding and it demonstrates fairness in financing by imposing the taxes on the highway users according to degree of usage. The final bill had almost unanimous support—from the American automobile, truckers, roadbuilders, road boards, governors, and safety associations—as well as the people in general.

WHAT DOES THE ROAD PROGRAM ACCOMPLISH

The bill assures completion of the 41,000 mile interstate system of superhighways networking the Nation, connecting 42 of the 48 State capitals, 90 percent of all cities with a population in excess of 50,000 and each of the 48 States. In addition, all other Federal-participation highways are accelerated by \$175 million in 1957 and an additional \$25 million yearly thereafter.

HOW IS THE PROGRAM JUSTIFIED?

On the grounds of greater safety it was estimated that at least 10 percent of the estimated 42,000 deaths estimated to take place on the highways of America in 1956 could have been saved if the system were completed. Annual savings in damages, medical and hospital costs, insurance costs, and so forth, was estimated at \$2.4 billion per year upon completion, which incidentally, is more than the yearly cost of the project. National defense will be strengthened by providing adequate internal highway arteries for the transport of war materiel in time of emergency and for civil defense and evacuation in case of attack. Future

highway congestion caused by the estimated 85 million cars to be using the highways in 10 years, as compared to 62 million cars today, will be avoided. These are just some of the reasons advanced.

HOW MUCH MONEY IS AUTHORIZED FOR THE NATIONAL ROAD PROGRAM?

Assuming that Congress continues to accelerate other than interstate systems by \$25 million per year and retains the \$125 million increase for 1957, the total Federal participation will be \$37.465 billion for the 13 years, \$25 billion for the Interstate System and \$12.465 billion for other systems. On the interstate 41,000-mile system the costs range from \$1.2 billion in 1957—fiscal year beginning July 1, 1956—to \$2.3 billion in 1964 and 1965 down to \$1 billion in 1969. On the primary, secondary, and urban systems, the amount starts at \$825 million in 1957, accelerating at the rate of \$25 million per year, to \$1.125 billion in 1969.

HOW DOES THIS COMPARE WITH THE PREVIOUS NATIONAL PROGRAM?

The 83d Congress was road conscious too, because it voted the largest program for 1956 and 1957 known to that date, \$175 million for interstate and \$700 million for other systems per year. Thus, on the average, the new program means a thousand percent increase in Interstate System funds and a 30 percent increase in other systems.

HOW MUCH IN FEDERAL ROAD FUNDS DOES THIS MEAN TO FLORIDA?

In 1957, Florida was to receive under the previous legislation, \$14,559,885. Under the 1956 bill this will be increased to \$33,659,885, in 1958 to \$42.99 million, in 1959 to \$48.4 million, for a total of \$214,959,885 for the next 3 years. For the balance of 10 years, the amount approximates an average of \$50 million per year. Thus, by 1970, Florida's Federal share will be increased by about 235 percent. For the 13 years, it will mean about \$625 million, as compared to about \$164 million under previous laws. This clearly demonstrates the magnitude of the program, and the great impact it will have on roadbuilding in Florida.

Broken down into systems, for Florida, in round figures, it means: On the Interstate System, \$20 million in 1957, \$28.9 million in 1958, \$34 million in 1959. On all other systems, for primary roads, \$6.15 million in 1957, \$6.2 million in 1958, and \$6.3 million in 1959; for secondary roads, \$3.96 million in 1957, \$4 million in 1958, and \$4.1 million in 1959; and for urban roads, \$3.6 million in 1957, \$3.8 million in 1958, and \$4 million in 1959. Thus, improvement on all systems are to be accelerated to supplement the completion of the Interstate System.

WHAT HIGHWAY ROUTES WILL BE COMPLETED IN FLORIDA ON THE INTERSTATE SYSTEM?

The Clay report established terminal points between which superhighways are to be constructed. The exact alignment and location of these roads are to be determined by the State road boards. The terminal points in Florida are, Jacksonville to Miami, Jacksonville to Daytona Beach to Orlando to Tampa-St. Petersburg, Jacksonville to Lake City to Tallahassee to Pensacola to Alabama,

and Georgia to Lake City to Ocala to Tampa-St. Petersburg. Already announced as a part of the Interstate System has been a third bay bridge over Tampa Bay connecting Tampa and St. Petersburg. Under study is an additional link from Tampa-St. Petersburg to Miami which is more possible since Congress added 1,000 miles to be allocated later according to need by the Bureau of Public Roads. These roads connect with other superhighways throughout the country.

HOW IS ROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY ACQUISITION AIDED FURTHER UNDER BILL?

One significant new feature of the 1956 road bill is section 110 which authorizes the advance purchase of rights-of-way, a maximum of 5 years in advance of construction. It is estimated that as much as \$1.5 billion can be saved by the provision and I was pleased to be the author of this section. To Florida this means much because of the rapidly increasing value of real estate and advance purchase of rights-of-way will avoid pressures created by rush acquisition procedures and permit acquisition at the most favorable times.

WHAT ARE STATE MATCHING FUND REQUIREMENTS?

Under the new bill, the Federal contribution to the Interstate System is increased from 60 percent to 90 percent and the State share is thus decreased from the present 40 percent to 10 percent. This will mean that Florida can spend more of its money on other systems which was previously required for interstate construction. This also will have the effect of accelerating State road construction by making more money available for State road purposes. On other systems, State matching funds remain at 50 percent of the cost. Thus, for the Interstate System, nationally, State contributions will be \$2.5 billion over the 13 years, and for other systems, \$9.925 billion. This makes the total program a \$46.2 billion highway construction project over the 13 years.

HOW DOES THIS NEW MATCHING FORMULA FAVOR THE STATES?

Under previous law, Florida must match yearly the \$14,558,885 Federal funds with \$6,486,025.80 of State funds, while under the 1956 road bill Florida must match \$33,659,885 with only \$8,354,275.70. Thus, it can readily be seen that under the new program, by contributing only about \$1.9 million more in State funds, Florida receives about \$19.1 million more in Federal matching funds. On the Interstate System alone, by contributing only about \$0.8 million more, Florida receives about \$17 million increase under the 90 to 10 formula as compared to the previous 60 to 40 formula.

These statistics clearly demonstrate that Florida will be able to accelerate tremendously its road-building program with little increase in Florida matching funds. This was specifically planned in considering the bill in order to assure that every State could meet its obligations under the bill, and that the entire 41,000-mile Interstate System would be completed at about the same time and on

a basis equal to the yearly percentage a States mileage bears to the total national mileage to be completed yearly to finish the total project in 13 years. Thus, Florida is assured that the total 1,173 miles of Interstate System will be four-laned by no later than 1971, there being about a 2-year construction lag behind appropriations. Of equal significance, these 173 miles in Florida will connect with nearly 40,000 miles of other superhighways throughout America.

WHAT IS THE IMPACT OF THIS ROAD PROGRAM?

What a challenge this offers to the American people, what a challenge to the road-building industry. What an impetus to our national economy and to full employment. What a future is offered for all industrial, agricultural, tourist, fishing, sports, and other facets of Florida economy. In years to come I believe this will be heralded as the most significant single contribution through the Federal Government to the phenomenal growth of our dynamically progressive growth in Florida.

Needless to say it was a distinct privilege to be a part of the legislative process in Congress that brought the 1956 Federal-Aid Highway Act into reality.

MY REPORT TO THE PEOPLE

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. MORRISON] is recognized for 60 minutes.

(Mr. MORRISON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Speaker, during the 7 consecutive terms or the 14 years that I have had the distinguished and great honor to serve the people of the Sixth District of Louisiana, I have done my utmost to give to them the representation they truly deserve.

Not only have I endeavored to represent these people as they wished me to, and to vote for all constructive legislation; but I have also endeavored to help and assist each and every person, regardless of their political faith; regardless of their walk in life, or whether their problems were large or small.

During these 14 years the schools and colleges of the sixth district have received in Federal grants and surplus properties an amount of over a million dollars.

The Pearl River navigation project was completed at a cost of about \$10 million.

Just recently \$4 million was appropriated for the port development of Baton Rouge and the Port Allen-Indian Village cutoff of the intercoastal waterway. This makes a total to date of \$5,800,000 in Federal funds for this project.

Also for flood relief for the parishes of Ascension, Iberville, Livingston, and East Baton Rouge, \$400,000 of Federal funds will be made available to be used in conjunction with local appropriations.

In the past 14 years, \$6,355,473 of Federal funds have been given for the hospitals in Bogalusa, Mandeville, Hammond-Ponchatoula, Plaquemine, and Covington. The Federal funds, likewise, were used in conjunction with local and State

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed new military construction bill. House Rules Committee cleared atomic power bill. House committees reported bills to authorize land exchange between USDA and Defense Department, dispose of rubber plant, authorize travel allowance for new appointees, provide flood insurance, and protect integrity of grain grade certificates. Sen. Morse introduced and discussed bill to transfer certain Siskiyou National Forest lands to Oreg. Rep. Spence introduced bill to implement the International Wheat Agreement. Senate committee reported water rights bill. Sen. Aiken stated farm income moving upward. Sen. Johnson stated farm income (Continued on page 6)

SENATE

1. WATERSHEDS. Received from the Budget Bureau plans for works of improvement on watershed protection and flood control in the States of Md. and N. J.; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. p. 11799
2. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 3728, to provide for the construction by the Secretary of the Interior of the San Angelo Federal reclamation project, Tex. (S. Rept. 2608). p. 11801
3. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 3725, to provide for increases in the annuities of annuitants under the Civil Service Retirement Act (S. Rept. 2610). p. 11801
4. WATER RIGHTS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 863, to govern the control, appropriation, use and distribution of water (S. Rept. 2587). p. 11801

5. FARM INCOME. Sen. Aiken expressed gratification relative to the report of this Department indicating that farm income is moving upward. p. 11808
Sen. Johnson stated that total cash income of Texas farmers has declined this year, and inserted a constituent's letter to support his position. p. 11838
6. SOCIAL SECURITY. Passed, by a vote of 90 to 0, H. R. 7225, the social security bill (pp. 11811, 11839, 11849, 11878, 11884, 11886, 11897 and 11902). Agreed to clarifying amendment by Sen. Capehart to exempt certain agricultural labor from the bill unless they are engaged in production or "management of production" of agricultural commodities (p. 11904). Conferees were appointed (p. 11920).
7. ELECTRIFICATION. Several Senators discussed and inserted material relative to the construction of the Hells Canyon dam. pp. 11812, 11830, 11843, 11890
8. FISHERIES. Conferees were appointed on S. 3275, to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fisheries; to strengthen the fisheries segment of the national economy; to establish within the Department of the Interior a Fisheries Division; and to create and prescribe the functions of the U. S. Fisheries Commission. (House conferees have not yet been appointed). p. 11873
The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 3831, to provide for the establishment of a fish hatchery in W. Va. p. D816
9. BUDGETING; ACCOUNTING. Conferees were appointed on S. 3897, to improve governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures. (House conferees have not yet been appointed). p. 11892
Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 9593, to simplify accounting and facilitate the payment of obligations. p. 11897
10. FOREIGN TRADE. Made as its unfinished business H. R. 6040, to amend certain administrative provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 and to repeal obsolete provisions of the customs laws. p. 11920
11. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H. R. 8898, to provide an additional authorization of appropriations for the purchase by the Secretary of Agriculture of lands within the boundaries of the Cache National Forest, Utah. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 11920
12. LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment S. 1636, to require the use of humane methods in the slaughter of livestock and poultry in interstate or foreign commerce (S. Rept. 2617). p. 11921
13. FOOD RESERVE. The Foreign Relations Committee ordered reported with amendment an original concurrent resolution stating that it is the sense of the Congress that the President should explore with other nations the establishment of an international food and raw materials reserve under the auspices of the U. N. and related organizations (a number has not yet been assigned the resolution). p. D816
14. TAXATION. Received a telegram from a Calif. State Senate committee favoring enactment of S. 4183, to authorize the payment to local governments of sums in lieu of taxes and special assessments with respect to certain Federal real property; to Government Operations Committee. p. 11799

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. All time for debate has expired. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] on behalf of himself and other Senators. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KUCHEL (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. DANIEL]. If he were present and voting he would vote "nay." If I were permitted to vote, I would vote "yea." I withhold my vote.

The rollcall was concluded.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from Texas [Mr. DANIEL] is absent on official business.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Michigan [Mr. PORTER] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business as a member of the American Battle Monuments Commission, and, if present and voting, would vote "yea."

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BENDER] is detained on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 47, nays 45, as follows:

YEAS—47

Anderson	Jackson	Neely
Bible	Johnson, Tex.	Neuberger
Chavez	Johnston, S. C.	O'Mahoney
Clements	Kefauver	Pastore
Douglas	Kennedy	Payne
Ellender	Kerr	Purtell
Ervin	Laird	Russell
Fulbright	Langer	Scott
George	Lehman	Sparkman
Gore	Long	Symington
Green	Magnuson	Wiley
Hayden	Malone	Wofford
Hennings	Mansfield	Young
Hill	McClellan	
Humphrey,	McNamara	
Minn.	Monroney	
Humphreys,	Morse	
Ky.	Murray	

NAYS—45

Aiken	Curtis	Martin, Pa.
Allott	Dirksen	McCarthy
Barrett	Duff	Millikin
Beall	Dworshak	Mundt
Bennett	Eastland	Robertson
Bricker	Flanders	Saltonstall
Bridges	Frear	Schoeppel
Bush	Goldwater	Smathers
Butler	Hickenlooper	Smith, Maine
Byrd	Holland	Smith, N. J.
Capehart	Hruska	Stennis
Carlson	Ives	Thye
Case, N. J.	Jenner	Watkins
Case, S. Dak.	Knowland	Welker
Cotton	Martin, Iowa	Williams

NOT VOTING—4

Bender	Kuchel	Potter
Daniel		

So the amendment offered by Mr. GEORGE, for himself and other Senators, was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I move that the motion of the Senator from Texas be laid on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Rhode Island to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Texas.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the motion to lay on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Rhode Island to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Texas. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KUCHEL (when his name was called). I have a pair with the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. DANIEL]. If he were present, he would vote "nay." If I were permitted to vote, I would vote "yea." I withhold my vote.

The rollcall was concluded.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from Texas [Mr. DANIEL] is absent on official business.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Michigan [Mr. PORTER] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business as a member of the American Battle Monuments Commission, and, if present and voting, would vote "yea." The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BENDER] is detained on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 49, nays 43, as follows:

YEAS—49

Anderson	Humphrey,	McClellan
Bible	Minn.	McNamara
Chavez	Humphreys,	Monroney
Clements	Ky.	Morse
Douglas	Jackson	Murray
Eastland	Johnson, Tex.	Neely
Ellender	Johnston, S. C.	Neuberger
Ervin	Kefauver	O'Mahoney
Frear	Kennedy	Pastore
Fulbright	Kerr	Russell
George	Laird	Scott
Gore	Langer	Smathers
Green	Lehman	Sparkman
Hayden	Long	Stennis
Hennings	Magnuson	Symington
Hill	Malone	Wiley
Holland	Mansfield	Wofford

NAYS—43

Aiken	Curtis	Mundt
Allott	Dirksen	Payne
Barrett	Duff	Purtell
Beall	Dworshak	Robertson
Bennett	Flanders	Saltonstall
Bricker	Goldwater	Schoeppel
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Smith, Maine
Bush	Hruska	Smith, N. J.
Butler	Ives	Thye
Byrd	Jenner	Watkins
Capehart	Knowland	Welker
Carlson	Martin, Iowa	Williams
Case, N. J.	Martin, Pa.	Young
Case, S. Dak.	McCarthy	
Cotton	Millikin	

NOT VOTING—4

Bender	Kuchel	Potter
Daniel		

So the motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. KERR obtained the floor.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield briefly to me, that I may make an announcement?

Mr. KERR. I yield for that purpose.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I wish to announce for the information of the Senate that it is planned to run late into the evening, perhaps until as late as 11 or 12 o'clock. In 1 hour there will be a yea-and-nay vote on the amendment the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] is about to offer. Perhaps a few extra minutes will be yielded on the bill, but in approximately 1 hour there will be a yea-and-nay vote on the Kerr amendment.

There are some 30 other amendments, but 9 or 10 of them are duplicates. We are very hopeful that progress can be made toward reducing the number of amendments. If Senators will cooperate by eliminating duplicate amendments and by restraining their conversation, it may be that the bill can be passed tonight. I certainly hope so. If not, the Senate will convene tomorrow morning at 9:30, under the order previously entered, and will sit until late tomorrow night in an attempt to finish the bill.

The social-security bill will be followed by the Hells Canyon bill. After that, the customs simplification bill will be called up. Then, as soon as the Committee on Finance has acted on it, the bill to extend the Renegotiation Act will be called up.

As soon as the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service has reported the executive pay bill, that bill will be considered.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, at the request of the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], I yield in order that several privileged matters may be disposed of.

FISHERIES DIVISION IN DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 3275) to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fisheries; to strengthen the fisheries segment of the national economy; to establish within the Department of the Interior a Fisheries Division; to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission; and for other purposes, which were to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That this act may be cited as the "Fisheries and Wildlife Act of 1956."

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that the fish, shellfish, and wildlife resources make a material contribution to the national economy and to the food supply, health, recreation, and well-being. They are a living, renewable form of national wealth, capable of being maintained and greatly increased with proper management, but equally capable of destruction if neglected or unwisely exploited. They afford outdoor recreation throughout the Nation and provide employment, directly or indirectly, to a substantial number of citizens. The fishing industries strengthen the defense of the United States through the provision of a trained seafaring citizenry and action-ready fleets of seaworthy vessels. The training and sport af-

forded by fish and wildlife resources strengthen the national defense by contributing to the general health and physical fitness of millions of citizens.

Properly developed, the fish and wildlife resources are capable of steadily increasing these valuable contributions to the life of the Nation.

The Congress further declares that the fishing industry, in its several branches, can prosper and thus fulfill their proper function in national life only if certain fundamental needs are satisfied by means which are the recognized and constitutional functions of governments. Among these needs are:

(1) Freedom of enterprise—freedom to develop new areas, new methods, new products, new markets in accordance with sound economic principles, and freedom from detailed administrative and legal restrictions which ignore economic needs;

(2) Protection of opportunity—maintenance of an economic atmosphere in which domestic production and processing can prosper; protection from subsidized competing products; protection of opportunity to fish on the high seas in accordance with international law;

(3) Assistance—assistance of Government provided for industry generally, such as is involved in promoting good industrial relations, fair trade standards, harmonious labor relations, better health standards and sanitation; and assistance of Government for the fishing industry, specifically including—

(a) services to provide current information on production and trade, market promotion and development, and an extension service,

(b) research services for economic and technologic development and resource conservation, and

(c) resource management to assure the maximum sustainable production for the fisheries.

The Congress further declares that the provisions of this act are necessary in order to accomplish the objective of proper resource development, and that this act shall be administered with due regard to the inherent right of every citizen and resident of the United States to engage in fishing for his own pleasure, enjoyment, and betterment, and with the intent of stimulating the development of a strong, prosperous, and thriving fishery and fish processing industry and of maintaining and increasing the public opportunities for recreational utilization of the fish and wildlife resources.

REORGANIZATION WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby created and established within the Department of the Interior the office of Assistant Secretary for Fisheries and Wildlife, and the office of Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife. There is further hereby created and established the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, consisting of two divisions thereof to be known as the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and the Bureau of Wildlife, respectively. The administrative functions of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall be administered under the direction and supervision of the Assistant Secretary for Fisheries and Wildlife by the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife. There shall be a Director for each of said Bureaus.

(b) All functions, powers, duties, and authority of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior as are determined by the Secretary to relate primarily to fish, fisheries, whales, and related matters, together with those funds, liabilities, commitments, authorizations, allocations, personnel, and records of the Fish and Wildlife Service which the Secretary of the Interior shall determine to be primarily related to and necessary for the exercise of such functions, powers, duties, and authority, are hereby transferred to the Bureau of Commercial

Fisheries of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service created and established by this section.

(c) All functions, powers, duties, and authority of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior as are determined by the Secretary to relate primarily to migratory birds, game management, and wildlife refuges, their acquisition, management and development, game fish, sea mammals (except whales), and related matters, together with those funds, liabilities, commitments, authorizations, allocations, personnel and records of the Fish and Wildlife Service which the Secretary of the Interior shall determine to be primarily related to and necessary for the exercise of such functions, powers, duties and authority, are hereby transferred to the Bureau of Wildlife of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, created and established by this section.

(d) In the administration and performance of related functions pertaining both to fisheries and wildlife, and for such other functions as he deems appropriate, the Secretary may establish a Division of Technical Services and require a single operating branch or unit to perform the services relating both to fisheries and wildlife. The Secretary may also establish a single division, branch or unit to perform such administrative services as information, budgeting, personnel management, finance, and procurement for the entire United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

(e) The Secretary is authorized under rules and regulations and under terms and conditions prescribed by him, to make loans for financing and refinancing of operations, maintenance, replacement, repair, and equipment of fishing gear and vessels, and for research into the basic problems of fisheries.

(f) Any loans made under the provisions of this section shall be subject to the following restrictions:

(1) Bear an interest rate of not less than 3 percent per annum;

(2) Mature in not more than 10 years;

(3) No financial assistance shall be extended pursuant to this section unless reasonable financial assistance applied for is not otherwise available on reasonable terms.

(g) There is hereby created a fisheries loan fund, which shall be used by the Secretary as a revolving fund to make loans for financing and refinancing under this section. Any funds received by the Secretary on or before June 30, 1965, in payment of principal or interest on any loans so made, shall be deposited in the fund and be available for making additional loans under this section. Any funds so received after June 30, 1965, and any balance remaining in the fund at the close of June 30, 1965 (at which time the fund shall cease to exist), shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the fund the sum of \$10 million to provide initial capital.

(h) The Secretary shall, with respect to the financial operations arising by reason of this section—

(1) prepare annually and submit a business-type budget as provided for wholly owned Government corporations by the Government Corporation Act;

(2) maintain an integral set of accounts, which shall be audited annually by the General Accounting Office in accordance with principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions, as provided by section 105 of the Government Corporation Control Act;

(3) determine the character and necessity of expenditures under this section and the manner in which such expenditures are incurred, allowed, and paid, subject to the provisions of law specifically applicable to wholly owned Government corporations.

(i) The Secretary, subject to the specific limitations in this section, may consent to

the modification, with respect to the rate of interest, time of payment of any installment of principal, or security, of any loan contract to which he is a party.

SEC. 4. (a) In addition to the functions, powers, duties, and authority transferred to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and the Bureau of Wildlife under section 3 of the Secretary shall exercise through the Assistant Secretary for Fisheries and Wildlife all functions, powers, duties, and authority conferred upon him under the provisions of this act.

(b) The Secretary shall conduct continuing investigations, prepare and disseminate information, and make periodical reports to the public to the President and to the Congress with respect to the following matters:

(1) The production and flow to market of fish and fishery products domestically produced, and also those produced by foreign producers which affect the domestic fisheries;

(2) The availability and abundance and the biological requirements of the fish and wildlife resources;

(3) The competitive economic position of the various fish and fishery products with respect to each other, to competitive foreign-produced commodities, and to other competitive commodities; and

(4) The collection and dissemination of statistics on food and recreational fisheries;

(5) Collection and dissemination of statistics on the nature and availability of wildlife, progress in acquisition of additional refuges and measures being taken to foster a coordinated program to encourage and develop wildlife values;

(6) The improvement of production and marketing practices in regard to commercial species and the conduct of educational and extension services relative to commercial and sport fishing, and wildlife matters;

(7) Any other matters which in the judgment of the Secretary are of public interest in connection with any phases of fisheries and wildlife operations.

SEC. 5. (a) There are hereby transferred to the Secretary all administrative functions of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the head of any other department or agency as are determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to relate primarily to the development, advancement, management, conservation, and protection of fisheries and wildlife; but nothing in this section shall be construed to modify the authority of the Department of State or the Secretary of State to negotiate or enter into any international agreements, or conventions with respect to the development, management, or protection of any fisheries and wildlife resources or with respect to international commissions operating under conventions to which the United States is a party.

(b) There are hereby transferred to the Department of the Interior so much of the personnel, property facilities, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available or to be made available) as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget determines to be necessary in connection with the exercise of the functions transferred to the Secretary by subsection (a) of this section.

(c) The Secretary may request and secure the advice or assistance of any department or agency of the Government in carrying out the provisions of this act, and any such department or agency which furnishes advice or assistance to the Secretary may expend its own funds for such purposes, with or without reimbursement from the Secretary as may be agreed upon between the Secretary and the department or agency.

SEC. 6. It shall be the responsibility of the Assistant Secretary of Fisheries and Wildlife to formulate all policies necessary in the administration by the Department of

the Interior, of the laws relating to fisheries and wildlife. The Assistant Secretary shall also—

(1) develop and recommend measures which are appropriate to assure the maximum sustainable production of fish and fishery products and to prevent unnecessary and excessive fluctuations in such production;

(2) study the economic conditions of the industry, and whenever he determines that any segment of the domestic fisheries has been seriously disturbed either by wide fluctuation in the abundance of the resource supporting it, or by unstable market or fishing conditions, he shall make such recommendations to the President and the Congress through the Secretary as he deems appropriate to aid in stabilizing the domestic fisheries;

(3) develop and recommend to the Secretary special promotional and informational activities with a view to stimulating the consumption of fishery products whenever he determines that there is a prospective or actual surplus of such products;

(4) take such steps as may be required for the development, advancement, management, conservation, and protection of the fisheries resources; and

(5) take such steps as may be required for the development, management, advancement, conservation, and protection of wildlife resources through research, acquisition of refuge lands, development of existing facilities, and other means.

SEC. 7. (a) The Secretary shall cooperate to the fullest practicable extent with the Secretary of State in providing representation at all meetings and conferences relating to fisheries and wildlife in which representatives of the United States and foreign countries participate.

(b) The Secretary of State and all other officials having responsibilities in the fields of technical and economic aid to foreign nations shall consult with the Secretary in all cases in which the interests of fisheries are involved with a view to assuring that such interests are adequately represented at all times.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall be represented in all international negotiations conducted by the United States pursuant to section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, in any case in which fishery products are directly affected by such negotiations.

(d) The Secretary shall consult periodically with the various governmental, private, nonprofit, and other organizations and agencies which have to do with any phase of fisheries and wildlife with respect to any problems that may arise in connection with such fisheries and wildlife.

SEC. 8. (a) The Assistant Secretary shall make an annual report to the Congress with respect to activities of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service under this act, and shall make such recommendations for additional legislation as he deems necessary.

(b) The Assistant Secretary is authorized to make a report to the President and the Congress through the Secretary concerning the following matters with respect to any fishery product which is imported into the United States, upon a request from any segment of the domestic industry producing a like or directly competitive product:

(1) Whether there has been a downward trend in the production, employment in the production, or prices, or a decline in the sales, of the like or directly competitive product by the domestic industry; and

(2) Whether there has been an increase in the imports of the fishery product into the United States, either actual or relative to the production of the like or directly competitive product produced by the domestic industry.

THE RIGHTS OF STATES

SEC. 9. Nothing in this act shall be construed (1) to interfere in any manner with the rights of any State under the Submerged Lands Act (Public Law 31, 83d Cong.), or otherwise provided by law, or to supersede any regulatory authority over fisheries exercised by the States either individually or under interstate compacts; or (2) to interfere in any manner with the authority exercised by any international commission established under any treaty or convention to which the United States is a party.

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATION

SEC. 10. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 11. (a) The authorization for the transfer of certain funds from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Interior and their maintenance in a separate fund as contained in section 2 (a) of the act of August 11, 1939, as amended July 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 376), shall be continued for the year ending June 30, 1957, and each year thereafter, and such transferred funds shall be available for all the purposes of this act.

(b) Subsection (e) of section 2 of the aforesaid act of August 11, 1939, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(e) The separate fund created for the use of the Secretary of the Interior under section 2 (a) of this act and the annual accruals thereto shall be available for each year hereafter until expended by the Secretary."

And to amend the title so as to read:

"An act to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fisheries and wildlife; to strengthen the fisheries and wildlife segments of the national economy; to create and establish within the Department of the Interior the Office of Assistant Secretary for Fisheries and Wildlife, a United States Fish and Wildlife Service; and for other purposes."

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House, request a conference thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. DUFF, and Mr. PAYNE conferees on the part of the Senate.

RESEARCH FACILITIES FOR CERTAIN CRIPPLING AND KILLING DISEASES

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 849) to provide assistance to certain non-Federal institutions for construction of facilities for research in crippling and killing diseases such as cancer, heart disease, poliomyelitis, nervous disorders, mental illness, arthritis and rheumatism, blindness, cerebral palsy, tuberculosis, multiple sclerosis, epilepsy, cystic fibrosis, and muscular dystrophy, and for other purposes, which were to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That this act may be cited as the "Health Research Facilities Act of 1956."

SEC. 2. The Public Health Service Act (42 U. S. C., ch. 6A) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new title:

"TITLE VII—HEALTH RESEARCH FACILITIES

"Declaration of policy

"SEC. 701. (a) The Congress hereby finds and declares that (1) the Nation's economy, welfare, and security are adversely affected by many crippling and killing diseases the prevention and control of which require a substantial increase, in all areas of the Nation, of research activities in the sciences related to health, and (2) funds for the construction of new and improved non-Federal facilities to house such activities are inadequate.

"(b) It is therefore the purpose of this title to assist in the construction of facilities for the conduct of research in the sciences related to health by providing grants-in-aid on a matching basis to public and nonprofit institutions for such purpose.

"Definitions

"SEC. 702. As used in this title—

"(1) the term 'Council' means the National Advisory Council on Health Research Facilities established by section 703;

"(2) the terms 'construction' and 'cost of construction' include (A) the construction of new buildings and the expansion, remodeling and alteration of existing buildings, including architects' fees, but not including the cost of acquisition of land or off-site improvements, and (B) equipping new buildings and existing buildings, whether or not expanded, remodeled, or altered;

"(3) the term 'nonprofit institution' means an institution owned and operated by one or more corporations or associations no part of the net earnings of which inures, or may lawfully inure, to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual; and

"(4) the term 'sciences related to health' includes medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, and public health, and fundamental and applied sciences when related thereto.

"National Advisory Council on Health Research Facilities

"SEC. 703. (a) There is hereby established in the Public Health Service a National Advisory Council on Health Research Facilities, consisting of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, who shall be Chairman, and an official of the National Science Foundation designated by the National Science Board, who shall be ex officio members, and 12 members appointed by the Secretary without regard to the civil-service laws. Four of the appointed members shall be selected from the general public and eight shall be selected from among leading medical, dental, or scientific authorities who are skilled in the sciences related to health. In selecting persons for appointment to the Council, consideration shall be given to such factors, among others, as (1) experience in the planning, constructing, financing, and administration of institutions engaged in the conduct of research in the sciences related to health, and (2) familiarity with the need for research facilities in all areas of the Nation.

"(b) The Council shall—

"(1) advise and assist the Surgeon General in the preparation of general regulations and with respect to policy matters arising in the administration of this title; and

"(2) consider all applications for grants under this title and make to the Surgeon General such recommendations as it deems advisable with respect to (A) the approval of such applications, and (B) the amount which should be granted to each applicant whose application, in its opinion, should be approved.

"(c) The Surgeon General is authorized to use the services of any member or members of the Council, and where appropriate, any members or members of the Federal Hospital Council, the National Advisory Health Council or the other national advisory councils referred to in section 217 of this act, in con-

nection with matters related to the administration of this title, for such periods, in addition to conference periods, as he may determine. The Surgeon General shall, in addition, make appropriate provision for consultation between and coordination of the work of the Council, the Federal Hospital Council, the National Advisory Health Council and such other national advisory councils, with respect to matters bearing on the purposes and administration of this title.

"(d) Appointed members of the Council, while attending conferences or meetings of the Council or while otherwise serving at the request of the Secretary, shall be entitled to receive compensation at a rate to be fixed by the Secretary but not exceeding \$50 per diem, including travel time, and while away from their homes or regular places of business they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 73b-2) for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

"Authorization of appropriations"

"SEC. 704. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for each of the 2 succeeding fiscal years, not to exceed \$30 million, for making grants-in-aid for the construction of facilities for research in the sciences related to health; and any sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall remain available until expended.

"Approval of applications"

"SEC. 705. (a) Applications for grants under this title shall be made not later than June 30, 1959.

"(b) To be eligible to apply for a grant under this title, the applicant must be a public or nonprofit institution, determined by the Surgeon General, after consultation with the Council, to be competent to engage in the type of research for which the facility is to be constructed.

"(c) A grant under this title may be made only if the application therefor is recommended for approval by the Council and is approved by the Surgeon General upon his determination that—

"(1) the applicant meets the eligibility conditions set forth in subsection (b);

"(2) the application contains or is supported by reasonable assurances that (A) for not less than 10 years after completion of construction, the facility will be used for the purposes of research in the sciences related to health for which it is to be constructed, (B) subject to subsection (d), sufficient funds will be available to meet the non-Federal share of the cost of constructing the facility, and (C) sufficient funds will be available, when construction is completed, for effective use of the facility for the research for which it is being constructed; and

"(3) the proposed construction will expand the applicant's capacity for research in the sciences related to health, or is necessary to improve or maintain the quality of the applicant's research in the sciences related to health.

"(d) Within such aggregate monetary limit as the Surgeon General may prescribe, after consultation with the Council, applications which (solely by reason of the inability of the applicants to give the assurance required by clause (B) of subsection (c) (2)) fail to meet the requirements for approval set forth in subsection (c) may be approved upon condition that the applicant give the assurance required by such clause (B) within a reasonable time and upon such other reasonable terms and conditions as he may determine after consultation with the Council.

"(e) In acting upon applications for grants, the Council and the Surgeon General shall take into consideration the relative effectiveness of the proposed facilities in expanding capacity for research in the sciences related to health, in improving the quality

of such research, and in promoting an equitable geographical distribution of such research (giving due consideration to population, available scientific research workers, and available research resources in various areas of the Nation).

"Amount of grant; payments"

"SEC. 706. (a) The amount of any grant made under this title shall be that recommended by the Council or such lesser amount as the Surgeon General determines to be appropriate; except that in no event may such amount exceed 50 percent of the necessary cost of the construction of such facility, as determined by him, or in the case of a multipurpose facility, 50 percent of that part of the necessary cost of construction which the Surgeon General determines to be proportionate to the contemplated use of the facility for research in the sciences related to health.

"(b) Upon approval of any application for a grant under this title, the Surgeon General shall reserve, from any appropriation available therefor, the amount of such grant as determined under subsection (a), and shall pay such amount, in advance or by way of reimbursement, and in such installments consistent with construction progress, as he may determine. Such payments shall be made through the disbursement facilities of the Department of the Treasury. The Surgeon General's reservation of any amount under this section may be amended by him, either upon approval of an amendment of the application or upon revision of the estimated cost of construction of the facility.

"(c) In determining the amount of any grant under this title, there shall be excluded from the cost of construction an amount equal to the sum of (1) the amount of any other Federal grant which the applicant has obtained, or is assured of obtaining, with respect to the construction which is to be financed in part by grants authorized under this title, and (2) the amount of any non-Federal funds required to be expended as a condition of such other Federal grant.

"Recapture of payments"

"SEC. 707. If, within 10 years after completion of any construction for which funds have been paid under this title—

"(a) the applicant or other owner of the facility shall cease to be a public or nonprofit institution, or

"(b) the facility shall cease to be used for the research purposes for which it was constructed, unless the Surgeon General determines, in accordance with regulations, that there is good cause for releasing the applicant or other owner from the obligation to do so,

the United States shall be entitled to recover from the applicant or other owner of the facility the amount bearing the same ratio to the then value (as determined by agreement of the parties or by action brought in the United States district court for the district in which such facility is situated) of the facility, as the amount of the Federal participation bore to the cost of construction of such facility.

"Noninterference with administration of institutions"

"SEC. 708. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this title, nothing contained in this title shall be construed as authorizing any department, agency, officer, or employee of the United States to exercise any direction, supervision, or control over, or impose any requirement or condition with respect to, the research conducted by, and the personnel or administration of, any institution.

"Regulations"

"SEC. 709. (a) Within 6 months after the enactment of this title, the Surgeon General, after consultation with the Council and with the approval of the Secretary, shall prescribe general regulations covering the

eligibility of institutions, and the terms and conditions for approving applications.

"(b) The Surgeon General is authorized to make, with the approval of the Secretary, such administrative and other regulations as he finds necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

"Reports"

"SEC. 710. On or before January 15, 1958, and annually thereafter, the Surgeon General, in consultation with the Council, shall prepare an annual report and submit it to the President for transmission to the Congress, summarizing the activities under this title and making such recommendations as he may deem appropriate. The report to be submitted on or before January 15, 1959, shall include an appraisal of the current program under this title in the light of its adequacy to meet the long-term needs for funds for the construction of non-Federal facilities for research in the sciences related to health. Such reports and appraisals shall include minority views and recommendations, if any, of members of the Council."

SEC. 3. (a) Section 1 of the Public Health Service Act is amended to read as follows:

"Short title"

"SECTION 1. Titles I to VII, inclusive, of this act may be cited as the 'Public Health Service Act.'"

(b) The act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 682), as amended, is further amended by renumbering title VII (as in effect prior to the enactment of this act) as title VIII, and by renumbering sections 701 through 714 (as in effect prior to the enactment of this act), and references thereto, as sections 801 through 814, respectively.

And to amend the title so as to read: "An act to amend the Public Health Service Act, so as to provide for grants-in-aid to non-Federal public and nonprofit institutions for the constructing and equipping of facilities for research in the sciences related to health."

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I have conferred with the distinguished senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], the ranking minority member of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. He and I are in accord that the bill should go to conference. I therefore move that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House, request a conference thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. HILL, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. PURTELL conferees on the part of the Senate.

AMENDMENT OF LONGSHOREMEN'S AND HARBOR WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT, RELATING TO INCREASED BENEFITS FOR DISABLING INJURIES

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2280) to amend the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, to provide increased benefits in case of disabling injuries, and for other purposes, which was to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That section 6 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended (33 U. S. C., sec. 906), is amended to read as follows:

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5. change the reduction factor below age 60 from 3 percent a year to $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent a year; 6. liberalize the disability benefits to provide that it shall be the lesser of 40 percent of average salary or the annuity which would have been earned at age 60; and 7. provide for an annuity upon involuntary separation at age 50 with 20 years of service as well as 25 years of service without regard to age." p. D831

26. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 12138, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1957. Senate conferees were appointed on July 16. p. 12146

27. BUDGETING; ACCOUNTING. Conferees were appointed on S. 3897, to improve governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures. Senate conferees were appointed on July 17. p. 12146

28. FISHERIES. Conferees were appointed on S. 3275, to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fisheries, to strengthen the fisheries segment of the national economy, to establish within the Interior Department a Fisheries Division, and to create and prescribe the functions of the U. S. Fisheries Commission. Senate conferees were appointed on July 17. p. 12174

29. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Conferees were appointed on S. 497, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Washoe reclamation project, Nev. and Calif. Senate conferees were appointed on July 16. p. 12142

Rep. Green criticized the Administration's efforts to oppose the construction of a Federally owned high dam at Hells Canyon. p. 12185

The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H.R. 7435, to reauthorize construction by the Secretary of the Interior of the Farwell unit, Nebr., of the Missouri River Basin project. p. 12195

The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 3338, relating to rates charged to public bodies and cooperatives for electric power generated at Federal projects (H. Rept. 2788). p. 12195

30. ATOMIC ENERGY. Rep. Flood opposed intemperate consideration of bills to authorize an accelerated atomic energy electric power program and suggested that further contemplation be given to the peaceful application of atomic energy. p. 12185

The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 12061, to provide for a civilian atomic power acceleration program. p. 12195

31. FOREIGN AID. Both Houses received from the President the 37th annual report on Lend-Lease operations (H. Doc. 413); to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee. pp. 12031, 12176

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

32. TEXTILES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Philbin stating that "...the same unfair competitive conditions now so seriously undermining the textile industry are developing with respect to other American industries..." and inserting an article on this subject. p. A5593

Rep. Celler inserted a letter from the Textile Workers Union of America stating that whatever justifications there may be for consolidations of other industries and that whatever the benefits may be from such mergers that none has become evident in the textile industry. p. A5598

33. RECLAMATION. Rep. Dawson, Utah, inserted a series of newsletters outlining information concerning the Central Utah project, of the upper Colorado River

storage program. p. A5594

Rep. Miller, Neb., inserted Guy Jackson's pres., Nat'l Reclamation Ass'n, speech outlining the legislative history of the Federal reclamation program. p. A5618

Rep. Brooks, La., inserted a report he made to the National Rivers and Harbors Congress concerning the activities and achievements of the congress during the past year. p. A5643

34. FARM PRICES. Rep. McGregor inserted a newspaper article which stated that official statistics, based on a careful study of the farm situation, indicate an increase in farm prices. p. A5597
35. FISHERIES. Sen. Magnuson urged final action on S. 2379, which would provide aid to the fishing industry in the United States by providing for the training of needed personnel. p. A5599
36. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. McGregor inserted excerpts from various speeches he had made, including: farm problems---controls; farm vote on wheat referendum; permit farmers to grow what they need; and social security for farmers. p. A5620
Sen. Wiley inserted and discussed various newspaper articles "which show what I have done for farmers on such issues as farm parity, school milk, Dairy Day, dairv research, etc.. p. A5637
37. PUBLIC WORKS. Rep. Brooks, La., inserted Rep. Rabaut's address before the Rivers and Harbors Congress discussing the scope and responsibility of the Public Works Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations. p. A5626
38. POULTRY. Rep. Sullivan urged enactment of legislation to require compulsory poultry inspection and inserted her statement before the Poultry Subcommittee of the House Committee on Agriculture. p. A5628
39. SOIL BANK. Rep. Hill inserted a USDA news release summarizing the progress of the 1956 acreage reserve program. p. A5645
40. PERSONNEL. Sen. Martin inserted and commended a newspaper editorial critical of the theory that no inquiry should be made concerning the loyalty of persons holding so-called nonsensitive positions in Government. p. A5645

BILLS INTRODUCED

41. POULTRY. S. 4243, by Sen. Clements, to provide for the compulsory inspection by the United States Department of Agriculture of poultry and poultry products; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee.
42. LANDS. H. R. 12299, by Rep. Berry, to amend the act of August 5, 1947, to grant to owners of property adjacent to lands to be leased by the Secretary of the Army for agricultural or grazing purposes, certain rights with respect to the leasing of such lands; to Armed Services Committee.
43. RESEARCH. H. R. 12302, by Rep. Metcalf, to provide for cooperative unit programs of research, education, and demonstration between the Federal Government of the United States, colleges, and universities, the several States and Territories, and private organizations; to Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

sophisticated. A few of them took the ads. Then he continued to use this advertising, and he increased his customers who took the fabrics as shown in the ads.

Soon he had more advertising for his fabrics as clothes or as bedsheets and pillowcases than he could handle, because the output of his factory was not large enough to supply the orders. In other words he conducted a successful advertising campaign and in that manner he developed his business into a successful venture.

He told me in his own words about 2 years ago that inside of 5 years he had every single person selling fabrics in New York and all the magazines in New York that carried their ads asking him if they could buy some of his goods and get more of his advertising. That is the way he developed the fabric industry, just by advertising and showing what could be done. It is a tremendously remarkable record, because of his skillful operations of his textile factories and the use of clever ads to show the persons using the fabrics the many uses to which they could be put.

I think that is the way the New England people can likewise build up their fabric industry. Incidentally, we have quite a large fabric industry in southern California.

(By unanimous consent the pro forma amendments were withdrawn.)

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do not think there are any other amendments to be offered. Before we finish consideration of this bill I would just like to emphasize that even though the section which authorizes the barter transactions to satellite countries has been eliminated to all intents and purposes, the fact remains that this bill is of vital importance. Our Government, as I said during the debate, has obligated substantially all of the first \$1,500,000,000 and in addition has negotiated, we understand, many important transactions which cannot possibly be completed and consummated unless this additional authority is granted which is now provided in section 1 of the bill. I hope therefore no one will vote against the bill now thinking it is a bad or vicious measure, because certainly it is essential to the welfare of all of our people. It is vital to our foreign-aid program and to our foreign policy also that we authorize the increase to \$3 billion for the Commodity Credit Corporation, and I hope the bill will be passed and that this program can be carried on and expanded.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PRESTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 11708) to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, so as to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for purposes of title I of the Act, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en grosse.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken and the Speaker announced that the Ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. DORN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred Members are present, not a quorum.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 389, nays 6, not voting 37, as follows:

[Roll No. 104]

YEAS—389

Abbutt	Bolton,	Cooper
Abernethy	Frances P.	Corbett
Adair	Bolton,	Coudert
Addonizio	Oliver P.	Cramer
Albert	Bonner	Cretella
Alexander	Bosch	Crumpacker
Alger	Bow	Cunningham
Allen, Calif.	Bowler	Curtis, Mass.
Allen, Ill.	Boykin	Curtis, Mo.
Andersen,	Boyle	Dague
H. Carl	Bray	Davidson
Andresen,	Brooks, La.	Davis, Ga.
August H.	Brown, Ga.	Davis, Tenn.
Andrews	Brown, Ohio	Dawson, Ill.
Anfuso	Brownson	Dawson, Utah
Arends	Broyhill	Deane
Ashley	Buckley	Delaney
Ashmore	Budge	Dempsey
Aspinall	Burdick	Denton
Auchincloss	Burnside	Derounian
Avery	Bush	Devereux
Ayres	Byrd	Dies
Baker	Byrne, Pa.	Diggs
Baldwin	Byrnes, Wls.	Dingell
Barden	Canfield	Dixon
Barrett	Cannon	Dodd
Bass, N. H.	Carlyle	Dollinger
Bates	Carrigg	Dolliver
Baumhart	Cederberg	Dondero
Beamer	Celler	Donohue
Becker	Chase	Donovan
Belcher	Chelf	Dorn, N. Y.
Bennett, Fla.	Chenoweth	Dorn, S. C.
Bennett, Mich.	Chipewald	Dowdy
Berry	Christopher	Doyle
Betts	Chudoff	Durham
Blatnik	Church	Edmondson
Blicht	Clark	Elliott
Boggs	Cole	Ellsworth
Boland	Cooley	Engle
Boiling	Coon	Evins

Fascell	Kilgore	Reuss
Feighan	King, Calif.	Rhodes, Ariz.
Fenton	King, Pa.	Rhodes, Pa.
Fernandez	Kirwan	Richards
Fino	Klein	Riehlman
Fisher	Kluczynski	Riley
Fjare	Knox	Rivers
Flood	Knutson	Roberts
Flynt	Krueger	Robeson, Va.
Fogarty	Laird	Robison, Ky.
Forand	Landrum	Rodino
Ford	Lanham	Rogers, Colo.
Forrester	Lankford	Rogers, Fla.
Fountain	Latham	Rogers, Mass.
Frazier	LeCompte	Rogers, Tex.
Frelinghuysen	Lesinski	Rooney
Friedel	Lipscomb	Roosevelt
Fulton	Long	Rutherford
Gary	Lovre	Sadlak
Gavin	McCarthy	St. George
Gentry	McConnell	Saylor
George	McCormack	Schenck
Grant	McCulloch	Schwengel
Gray	McDonough	Scrivner
Green, Oreg.	McGregor	Seely-Brown
Green, Pa.	McIntire	Selden
Gregory	McMillan	Sheehan
Griffiths	McVey	Shelley
Gross	Macdonald	Sheppard
Gubser	Machrowicz	Shuford
Gwinn	Mack, Ill.	Sieminski
Hagen	Mack, Wash.	Sikes
Hale	Madden	Siler
Haley	Magnuson	Simpson, Ill.
Hand	Mahon	Simpson, Pa.
Harden	Mailliard	Sisk
Hardy	Marshall	Smith, Miss.
Harris	Martin	Smith, Va.
Harrison, Nebr.	Matthews	Spence
Harrison, Va.	Meador	Springer
Harvey	Merrow	Stagers
Hays, Ark.	Metcalf	Steed
Hays, Ohio	Miller, Calif.	Sullivan
Hayworth	Miller, Md.	Taber
Healey	Miller, Nebr.	Talle
Henderson	Miller, N. Y.	Taylor
Herlong	Mills	Teague, Calif.
Heselton	Minshall	Teague, Tex.
Hess	Morano	Thompson,
Hiestand	Morgan	Mich.
Hill	Morrison	Thompson, N. J.
Hillings	Moss	Thompson, Tex.
Hinshaw	Moulder	Thompson, Wyo.
Hoeven	Multer	Tollefson
Hoffman, Mich.	Mumma	Trimble
Hollfield	Murray, Ill.	Tuck
Holland	Murray, Tenn.	Tumulty
Holmes	Natcher	Utt
Holt	Nicholson	Vanik
Holtzman	Norblad	Van Pelt
Hope	Norrell	Van Zandt
Horan	O'Brien, Ill.	Velde
Hosmer	O'Brien, N. Y.	Vinson
Huddleston	O'Hara, Ill.	Vorys
Hull	O'Konski	Vursell
Hyde	O'Neill	Wainwright
Ikard	Osmers	Watts
Jackson	Ostertag	Weaver
James	Patterson	Westland
Jarman	Pelly	Wharton
Jenkins	Perkins	Whitten
Jennings	Pfost	Widnall
Jensen	Philbin	Wler
Johnson	Phillips	Wigglesworth
Johnson, Calif.	Pilcher	Williams, Miss.
Johnson, Wls.	Pillion	Williams, N. J.
Jonas	Poage	Williams, N. Y.
Jones, Ala.	Poff	Willis
Jones, Mo.	Polk	Wilson, Calif.
Jones, N. C.	Powell	Wilson, Ind.
Judd	Preston	Withrow
Karsten	Price	Wolcott
Kearney	Prouty	Wolverton
Kearns	Quigley	Wright
Keating	Rabaut	Yates
Kee	Radwan	Young
Kelly, N. Y.	Rains	Younger
Keogh	Ray	Zablocki
Kilburn	Reece, Tenn.	Zelenko
Kilday	Reed, N. Y.	
	Rees, Kans.	

NAYS—6

Garmatz	Thomas
Smith, Kans.	Winstead

NOT VOTING—37

Balley	Chatham	Halleck
Bass, Tenn.	Clevenger	Hébert
Bell	Davis, Wis.	Hoffman, Ill.
Bentley	Eberharter	Kelley, Pa.
Brooks, Tex.	Gamble	Lane
Burleson	Gathings	McDowell
Carnahan	Gordon	Mason

Molihon	Scherer	Thornberry
Nelson	Scott	Udall
O'Hara, Minn.	Scudder	Walter
Passman	Short	Wickersham
Patman	Smith, Wis.	
Priest	Thompson, La.	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Halleck.
Mr. Patman with Mr. Short.
Mr. Thompson of Louisiana with Mr. Davis of Wisconsin.

Mr. Brooks of Texas with Mr. Clevenger.
Mr. Carnahan with Mr. Mason.
Mr. Burleson with Mr. Smith of Wisconsin.
Mr. Molihon with Mr. Scherer.
Mr. Gordon with Mr. O'Hara of Minnesota.
Mr. Gathings with Mr. Gamble.
Mr. Bell with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois.
Mr. Thornberry with Mr. Bentley.
Mr. Walter with Mr. Scott.
Mr. Bailey with Mr. Nelson.
Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Scudder.

Mrs. BLITCH changed her vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 3903) to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, so as to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of title I of the act, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the Senate bill?

Mr. TABER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, if I understood the request, it was that the Senate bill be substituted.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. No. I expect to offer the House bill, just passed, as an amendment.

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out all after the enacting clause in the bill, S. 3903, and insert the provisions of the House bill just passed, H. R. 11708.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill, H. R. 11708, was laid on the table.

The resolution providing for consideration of the House bill was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to extend their remarks prior to the passage of the bill, H. R. 11708.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Tribbe, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on July 16, 1956, the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 8228. An act to suspend for 2 years the duty on crude bauxite and on calcined bauxite;

H. R. 8636. An act to continue until the close of June 30, 1957, the suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 10269. An act to provide for the temporary suspension of the duty on certain alumina.

NATIONAL POLICY WITH RESPECT TO FISHERIES

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill S. 3275, an act to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fisheries; to strengthen the fisheries segment of the national economy; to establish within the Department of the Interior a Fisheries Division; to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission; and for other purposes, with House amendments, insist on the amendments of the House and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER]?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to know what this bill is.

Mr. BONNER. The Senate passed one bill practically reorganizing the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior. There was great discord among the sports fishermen of the Nation with respect to the Senate bill and some disagreement by the commercial fishermen of America with respect to the bill. The House held extensive hearings, bringing in all parties interested in the subject and worked out a bill that was agreeable to the sports fishermen and to the commercial fishermen and to the hunters of the Nation.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Is this the bill where it is proposed to separate some of the functions?

Mr. BONNER. This sets up commercial fishing and a Fish and Wildlife Service that includes in the fish and wildlife sport fishing.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. MARTIN. The request is merely to send it to conference?

Mr. BONNER. That is true.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER]? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. BONNER, Mr. BOYKIN, Mr. KLUCZYNSKI, Mr. TOLLEFSON, and Mr. ALLEN of California.

AUTHORIZING THE POSTMASTER GENERAL TO HOLD AND DETAIN MAIL FOR TEMPORARY PERIODS

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 9842) to authorize the Postmaster General to hold and detain mail for temporary periods in certain cases, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 2, line 11, strike out "for" and insert "and obtain."

Page 4, after line 4, insert:

"Sec. 2. The provisions of this act shall not apply to mail addressed to publishers or distributors of publications which have entry as second-class matter under the act of March 3, 1879, as amended (ch. 180, 20 Stat. 358; 39 U. S. C. 221, and the following), or to publishers or distributors of copyrighted books and other publications as to which certificate of registration of copyright has been issued under the copyright laws of the United States (title 17 U. S. C.)."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MURRAY]?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to know what this bill is about.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, this bill involves mail used for trial purposes, obscene mail or indecent, vile mail going through the mails. It gives the Postmaster General the right to detain such mail for a period of 20 days. Unless he goes to court and files a petition for the purpose of further detention of this material, then the order no longer remains in effect.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BORROWING POWER OF THE COM- MODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Mr. SPENCE submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 3820) to increase the borrowing power of Commodity Credit Corporation:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2772)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 3820) to increase the borrowing power of Commodity Credit Corporation, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: I lie of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

"INCREASE IN BORROWING AUTHORITY

"SECTION 1. (a) Section 4 (1) of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, as

July 26, 1956

16. RESEARCH. Sen. Capehart inserted his statement concerning his proposed bill (S. 3503) to establish a research program for the purpose of developing increased industrial uses of agricultural products. p. 13402
17. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Kefauver inserted and commented on an ICC report relative to increased freight rates. p. 13426
18. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Gore and others spoke of the need for new energy sources. p. 13431
19. VETERANS' BENEFITS. Sen. Hill inserted an article and commented on the expiration of the GI Bill of Rights. p. 13443
20. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported S. 3468, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to amend certain contracts for furnishing water to the city of Rapid City, S. Dak. p. 13450
21. PATENTS. Sen. Thye inserted his statement urging passage of H. R. 2128, to provide for the extension of patents. p. 13450
22. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. Mansfield concluded his series of remarks on U. S. foreign policy. p. 13375
Sen. George inserted a summary of the treaties, bills and resolutions acted upon favorably by the Foreign Relations Committee. p. 13409
23. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Magnuson announced that the conference report on the fisheries bill (S. 3275) would be called up for consideration today. p. 13461

HOUSE

24. FOREIGN AID. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12130, the mutual security appropriation bill for 1957. Action on the amendments in disagreement consisted of the following: Amended the Senate amendment by providing that not less than \$18.5 million of the \$50 million grant to Spain be used for agricultural commodities (instead of not less than one-half, as provided in the Senate amendment), and receded and concurred in the other two amendments in disagreement. p. 13484
25. CROP INSURANCE. Passed as reported H. R. 5275, to authorize FCIC reinsurance on any crop or plantation insurance provided in Puerto Rico by a duly authorized agency of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. p. 13487
26. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed, the conference report was received, and agreed to, on H. R. 12350, the second supplemental appropriation bill for 1957. (H. Rept. 2941). (See attached table regarding USDA items. The bill also includes \$150,000 for the Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products. pp. 13498, 13587, D893
27. SOCIAL SECURITY. Received and agreed to the conference report on H. R. 7225, to amend and revise title II of the Social Security Act. The conference report includes the following provisions:
"...a farmer will report two-thirds of his gross income where it is \$1,800 or less as his net income. Where his gross income is over \$1,800, he may report either his actual net income, or if his net income is less

than \$1,200 he may report \$1,200 as his net income.. ...permit members of farm partnerships to use the optional method of reporting.

"The conference agreement substantially follows the House-passed bill by providing that rentals will be credited as self-employment income where the owner or tenant of the land participates materially with the individual working the land in the production or the management of the production of an agricultural or horticultural commodity. Share farmers would be covered as self-employed persons.

"...farmworkers who, first, are paid \$150 or more in a calendar year by one employer; or, second, perform agricultural labor for an employer on 20 or more days during the calendar year for cash wages computed on a time basis would be covered.

"...accepted the Senate provision which would exclude from coverage agricultural workers from any foreign country who are admitted to the United States on a temporary basis.

"...provides for an exclusion from coverage of persons producing or harvesting gum resin products as provided in the Senate bill." (H. Rept. 2936). p. 13530

28. ADVISORY COMMITTEE. Passed without amendment S. 3314, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to pay the expenses of an Advisory Committee on Soil and Water Conservation. This bill is now ready for the President. p. 13550
29. MARKETING. Passed without amendment H. R. 8384, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, so as to include cranberries for canning or freezing processing. p. 13551
30. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Agreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 12270, to authorize certain construction at military installations. The bill authorizes the Secretary of Defense to use for family housing in foreign countries, foreign currencies not to exceed \$250 million acquired pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, or through other commodity transactions of the CCC. The Senate had passed this bill earlier in the day. This bill is now ready for the President. pp. 13346, D893
31. FISHERIES. *Conference / file* Agreed to the conference report on S. 3275, to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with regard to fisheries resources. p. D893
32. PERSONNEL. Both Houses received and agreed to the conference report on H. R. 7619, the executive pay and retirement bill. The conferees agreed to the salary items stated in Digest 124 (as passed by the Senate), except that they deleted the provision allocating 7 directors of CSS commodity offices at GS-16. However, they inserted a general provision for additional GS-16's so that the Civil Service Commission will be enabled to allocate the CSS positions at that grade if it determines that such grade is equitable. (H. Rept. 2935). This bill is now ready for the President. pp. 13406, 13519
Passed without amendment H. R. 11515, to provide for the payment of travel and transportation cost for persons selected for appointment to certain positions in the U. S. and Alaska. pp. 13486, 13559
33. FORESTRY. Rep. Hoffman received permission to file additional views on timber hearings before the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and the Government Operations Committee. p. 13477

the consideration of the bill, had been adopted earlier by a rollcall vote of 185 yeas to 178 nays.

Pages 13562-13587

Supplemental Appropriations: Adopted the conference report on H. R. 12350, second supplemental appropriation bill for fiscal year 1957, and sent the bill to the Senate.

Pages 13587-13588

Flood Control: Disagreed to Senate amendments to H. R. 12080, omnibus river and harbor flood control bill; requested a conference with the Senate; and appointed as conferees Representatives Fallon, Davis of Tennessee, Blatnik, Jones of Alabama, Dondero, McGregor, and Mack of Washington.

Flood Insurance: Insisted on House amendment to S. 3732, to provide insurance against flood damage; requested a conference with the Senate; and appointed as conferees Representatives Spence, Brown of Georgia, Patman, Rains, Wolcott, Gamble, and Talle.

Military Construction: H. R. 12270, to authorize certain construction at military installations, was cleared for the President by House agreement to Senate amendments thereto.

Fishing Industry: Adopted the conference report on S. 3275, to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with regard to fisheries resources, and sent the bill to the Senate.

Vessel Sale: Adopted H. J. Res. 685, to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell certain war-built vessels.

D. C. Legislation: The following bills pertaining to the District of Columbia were cleared for Presidential action by House agreement to Senate amendments thereto:

Inaugural policing: H. J. Res. 667, providing for maintenance of public order and protection of life and property in connection with Presidential inaugural ceremonies;

Private bill: H. R. 11489, a private bill; and

D. C. securities: H. R. 11090, concerning gifts of securities to minors in D. C.

Waterways: Passed H. R. 7596, to provide for the disposal of federally owned property at obsolescent canalized waterways.

Atomic Energy: Passed and cleared for the President S. 4203, to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (so-called omnibus AEC bill).

Benbrook Reservoir, Texas: Adopted a committee amendment and passed H. R. 12006, reconveyance of

certain lands in Benbrook Reservoir project, Texas, to former owners of such lands.

Program for Friday: Adjourned at 8:51 p. m. until Friday, July 27, at 10 a. m., when the House will consider numerous miscellaneous bills.

Committee Meetings

FEDERAL POWER PROGRAM

Committee on Government Operations: Subcommittee on Public Works and Resources held hearings on the organized endeavor of certain private electric utilities to influence the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the Federal power program. Witnesses heard on Wednesday, July 25, were Roy F. Penman, Ebasco Services, Inc.; and Alex Radin, American Public Power Association. Testifying today was Fred G. Aandahl, Assistant Secretary, Department of the Interior.

FEDERAL PERSONNEL (WOC'S)

Committee on the Judiciary: Antitrust Subcommittee No. 5 held hearing regarding persons serving in Federal positions without compensation. Richard B. Scudder of the Newark News was heard.

Joint Committee Meetings

RAW MATERIALS

Joint Committee on Atomic Energy: Subcommittee on Raw Materials held an executive meeting to discuss uranium ore procurement and milling programs. Participating in this session was Jesse C. Johnson, Director, Division of Raw Materials, AEC.

FISHERIES RESOURCES

Conferees, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of S. 3275, to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with regard to fisheries resources.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

Conferees, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 12350, second supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1957.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Conferees, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 7225, Social Security Amendments of 1956.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT

New Laws

(For last listing of public laws, see DIGEST, p. D885)

S. J. Res. 182, to extend the time for the submission of the final report of the Commission on Government Security. Signed July 25, 1956 (P. L. 786).

S. 2092, transferring to jurisdiction of Army the bridge across the Missouri River between Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation in Kansas and Platte County, Mo., and authorizing its removal. Signed July 25, 1956 (P. L. 787).

S. 2424, to name lock and dam No. 17 on the Black Warrior River, Ala., the John Hollis Bankhead lock and dam. Signed July 25, 1956 (P. L. 788).

S. 3344, authorizing conveyance to Territory of Alaska of certain lands in Sitka known as Baronof Castle site. Signed July 25, 1956 (P. L. 789).

S. 3032, granting the consent and approval of Congress to the Middle Atlantic Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact. Signed July 25, 1956 (P. L. 790).

S. 2895, relating to payment of cost and expense of constructing railway-highway grade-elimination structures in D. C. Signed July 25, 1956 (P. L. 791).

S. 3498, extending authority of American Battle Monuments Commission to all areas of U. S. Armed Forces operations since 1917. Signed July 25, 1956 (P. L. 792).

S. 3180, appointment of U. S. commissioners for Cumberland Gap National Historical Park. Signed July 25, 1956 (P. L. 793).

S. 3397, relating to extension of time in which payments are to be made to members of the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes of the Wind River Reservation, Wyo. Signed July 25, 1956 (P. L. 794).

H. R. 10670, to extend coverage of D. C. Unemployment Act to employees of District municipal government employed in D. C. Signed July 25, 1956 (P. L. 795).

H. R. 5265, to exempt certain additional foreign travel from the tax on the transportation of persons. Signed July 25, 1956 (P. L. 796).

H. R. 2603, to increase the area within which officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force and the Fire Department of the D. C. may reside. Signed July 25, 1956 (P. L. 797).

H. R. 9593, to simplify accounting and to facilitate the payment of obligations. Signed July 25, 1956 (P. L. 798).

H. R. 5853, to amend the act of 1907 relative to regulating the practice of veterinary medicine in the D. C. Signed July 25, 1956 (P. L. 799).

H. R. 11766, providing for the establishment of the Horse Shoe Bend National Military Park in Alabama. Signed July 25, 1956 (P. L. 800).

H. R. 10368, to amend the Civil Service Act to require inclusion of certain information in executive communications to Congress proposing creation or expansion of functions. Signed July 25, 1956 (P. L. 801).

H. R. 11077, to amend the Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955. Signed July 25, 1956 (P. L. 802).

FISH AND WILDLIFE ACT OF 1956

JULY 26, 1956.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BONNER, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany S. 3275]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 3275) to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to the fisheries segment of the national economy; to establish within the Department of the Interior a Fisheries Division; to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission; and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: *That this Act may be cited as the "Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956"*.

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that the fish, shellfish, and wildlife resources of the Nation make a material contribution to our national economy and food supply, as well as a material contribution to the health, recreation, and well-being of our citizens; that such resources are a living, renewable form of national wealth that is capable of being maintained and greatly increased with proper management, but equally capable of destruction if neglected or unwisely exploited; that such resources afford outdoor recreation throughout the Nation and provide employment, directly or indirectly, to a substantial number of citizens; that the fishing industries strengthen the defense of the United States through the provision of a trained seafaring citizenry and action-ready fleets of seaworthy vessels; that the training and sport afforded by fish

and wildlife resources strengthen the national defense by contributing to the general health and physical fitness of millions of citizens; and that properly developed, such fish and wildlife resources are capable of steadily increasing these valuable contributions to the life of the Nation.

The Congress further declares that the fishing industry, in its several branches, can prosper and thus fulfill its proper function in national life only if certain fundamental needs are satisfied by means that are consistent with the public interest and in accord with constitutional functions of governments. Among these needs are:

(1) Freedom of Enterprise—freedom to develop new areas, methods, products, and markets in accordance with sound economic principles, as well as freedom from unnecessary administrative or legal restrictions that unreasonably conflict with or ignore economic needs;

(2) Protection of Opportunity—maintenance of an economic atmosphere in which domestic production and processing can prosper; protection from subsidized competing products; protection of opportunity to fish on the high seas in accordance with international law;

(3) Assistance—assistance consistent with that provided by the Government for industry generally, such as is involved in promoting good industrial relations, fair trade standards, harmonious labor relations, better health standards and sanitation; and including, but not limited to—

(a) services to provide current information on production and trade, market promotion and development, and an extension service,

(b) research services for economic and technologic development and resource conservation, and

(c) resource management to assure the maximum sustainable production for the fisheries.

The Congress further declares that the provisions of this Act are necessary in order to accomplish the objective of proper resource development, and that this Act shall be administered with due regard to the inherent right of every citizen and resident of the United States to engage in fishing for his own pleasure, enjoyment, and betterment, and with the intent of maintaining and increasing the public opportunities for recreational use of our fish and wildlife resources, and stimulating the development of a strong, prosperous, and thriving fishery and fish processing industry.

REORGANIZATION WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established within the Department of the Interior the position of Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, and the position of Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife. Such Assistant Secretary shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall be compensated at the same rate as other Assistant Secretaries. The Commissioner shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He shall receive compensation at the same rate as that provided for Grade GS 18. There is also established a United States Fish and Wildlife Service within the Department, consisting of two separate agencies, each of which shall have the status of a Federal bureau. There shall be a Director of each of said Bureaus appointed by the Secretary at Grades GS 17 each. One of the agencies shall be known as the "Bureau of Commercial Fisheries" and the other agency shall be known as the "Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife." The United States Fish and Wildlife Service, except as prescribed by this Act, shall succeed to and replace the presently existing Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department.

(b) *The functions of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service hereby established shall be administered under the supervision of the said Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife, who shall be subject to the supervision of the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife.*

(c) *All functions and responsibilities placed in the Department of the Interior or any official thereof by this Act shall be included among the functions and responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior, as the head of the Department, and shall be carried out under his direction pursuant to such procedures or delegations of authority as he may deem advisable and in the public interest.*

(d) *In order to make a proper distribution between the two Bureaus of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service established by this Act, the previously existing functions, powers, duties, authority, liabilities, commitments, personnel, records, and other properties or matters previously handled by or administered through the former Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department, shall be distributed as follows:*

(1) *The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries shall be responsible for those matters to which this Act applies relating primarily to commercial fisheries, whales, seals, sea-lions, and related matters;*

(2) *The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife shall be responsible for those matters to which this Act applies relating primarily to migratory birds, game management, wildlife refuges, sport fisheries, sea mammals (except whales, seals, and sea-lions), and related matters; and the funds and allocations, appropriated or otherwise, relating to the matters covered by paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection shall be distributed between such Bureaus as the Secretary of the Interior shall determine.*

(e) *Except as changed by the terms of this Act or by subsequent laws or regulations, all laws and regulations now in effect relating to matters heretofore administered by the Department of the Interior through the former Fish and Wildlife Service as heretofore existing, shall remain in effect.*

(f) *In recognition of the need for authority to execute the purposes of this Act effectively, the Secretary of the Interior shall exercise such general administrative authority consistently with the terms of this Act as he shall find to be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act effectively and in the public interest. In order to allow sufficient time to place the reorganizations under this Act into effect, the Secretary is authorized to establish an effective procedure and date of such reorganizations, notice of which shall be published in the Federal Register. Such reorganization shall be accomplished as soon as practicable after the approval of this Act, but not later than ninety (90) calendar days after such approval.*

LOAN PROCEDURES

SEC. 4. (a) *The Secretary is authorized under rules and regulations and under terms and conditions prescribed by him, to make loans for financing and refinancing of operations, maintenance, replacement, repair, and equipment of fishing gear and vessels, and for research into the basic problems of fisheries.*

(b) *Any loans made under the provisions of this section shall be subject to the following restrictions:*

- (1) *Bear an interest rate of not less than 3 per centum per annum;*
- (2) *Mature in not more than ten years;*

(3) No financial assistance shall be extended pursuant to this section unless reasonable financial assistance applied for is not otherwise available on reasonable terms.

(c) There is hereby created a fisheries loan fund, which shall be used by the Secretary as a revolving fund to make loans for financing and refinancing under this section. Any funds received by the Secretary on or before June 30, 1965, in payment of principal or interest on any loans so made, shall be deposited in the fund and be available for making additional loans under this section. Any funds so received after June 30, 1965, and any balance remaining in the fund at the close of June 30, 1965 (at which time the fund shall cease to exist), shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the fund the sum of \$10,000,000 to provide initial capital.

(d) The Secretary, subject to the specific limitations in this section, may consent to the modification, with respect to the rate of interest, time of payment of any installment of principal, or security, of any loan contract to which he is a party.

INVESTIGATIONS, INFORMATION, REPORTS

SEC. 5. (a) The Secretary shall conduct continuing investigations, prepare and disseminate information, and make periodical reports to the public, to the President, and to Congress, with respect to the following matters:

(1) The production and flow to market of fish and fishery products domestically produced, and also those produced by foreign producers which affect the domestic fisheries;

(2) The availability and abundance and the biological requirements of the fish and wildlife resources;

(3) The competitive economic position of the various fish and fishery products with respect to each other, and with respect to competitive domestic and foreign-produced commodities;

(4) The collection and dissemination of statistics on commercial and sport fishing;

(5) The collection and dissemination of statistics on the nature and availability of wildlife, progress in acquisition of additional refuges and measures being taken to foster a coordinated program to encourage and develop wildlife values;

(6) The improvement of production and marketing practices in regard to commercial species and the conduct of educational and extension services relative to commercial and sport fishing, and wildlife matters;

(7) Any other matters which in the judgment of the Secretary are of public interest in connection with any phases of fish and wildlife operations.

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS—ASSISTANCE OF OTHER AGENCIES

SEC. 6. (a) There shall be transferred to the Secretary all functions of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the head of any other department or agency, as determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to relate primarily to the development, advancement, management, conservation, and protection of commercial fisheries; but

nothing in this section shall be construed to modify the authority of the Department of State or the Secretary of State to negotiate or enter into any international agreements, or conventions with respect to the development, management, or protection of any fisheries and wildlife resources or with respect to international commissions operating under conventions to which the United States is a party.

(b) There shall be transferred to the Department of the Interior so much of the personnel, property, facilities, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available or to be made available) as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget determines to be necessary in connection with the exercise of any functions transferred to the Secretary pursuant to subsection (a) of this section.

(c) The Secretary may request and secure the advice or assistance of any department or agency of the Government in carrying out the provisions of this Act, and any such department or agency which furnishes advice or assistance to the Secretary may expend its own funds for such purposes, with or without reimbursement from the Secretary as may be agreed upon between the Secretary and the department or agency.

POLICIES, PROCEDURES, RECOMMENDATIONS

SEC. 7. (a) The Secretary of the Interior, with such advice and assistance as he may require from the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, shall consider and determine the policies and procedures that are necessary and desirable in carrying out efficiently and in the public interest the laws relating to fish and wildlife. The Secretary, with the assistance of the departmental staff herein authorized, shall—

(1) develop and recommend measures which are appropriate to assure the maximum sustainable production of fish and fishery products and to prevent unnecessary and excessive fluctuations in such production;

(2) study the economic condition of the industry, and whenever he determines that any segment of the domestic fisheries has been seriously disturbed either by wide fluctuation in the abundance of the resource supporting it, or by unstable market or fishing conditions or due to any other factors he shall make such recommendations to the President and the Congress as he deems appropriate to aid in stabilizing the domestic fisheries;

(3) develop and recommend special promotional and informational activities with a view to stimulating the consumption of fishery products whenever he determines that there is a prospective or actual surplus of such products;

(4) take such steps as may be required for the development, advancement, management, conservation, and protection of the fisheries resources; and

(5) take such steps as may be required for the development, management, advancement, conservation, and protection of wildlife resources through research, acquisition of refuge lands, development of existing facilities, and other means.

STATE DEPARTMENT—COOPERATION

SEC. 8. (a) The Secretary shall cooperate to the fullest practicable extent with the Secretary of State in providing representation at all meetings and conferences relating to fish and wildlife in which representatives of the

United States and foreign countries participate. The Secretary of State shall designate the Secretary of the Interior or the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, or a person designated by the Secretary of the Interior to represent the Department of the Interior, as a member of the United States delegation attending such meetings and conferences and also as a member of the negotiating team of any such delegation.

(b) The Secretary of State and all other officials having responsibilities in the fields of technical and economic aid to foreign nations shall consult with the Secretary in all cases in which the interests of fish and wildlife are involved—with a view to assuring that such interests are adequately represented at all times.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall be represented in all international negotiations conducted by the United States pursuant to section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, in any case in which fish products are directly affected by such negotiations.

(d) The Secretary shall consult periodically with the various governmental, private nonprofit, and other organizations and agencies which have to do with any phase of fish and wildlife with respect to any problems that may arise in connection with such fish and wildlife.

REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES AND IMPORTS

SEC. 9. (a) The Secretary of the Interior shall make an annual report to the Congress with respect to activities of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service under this Act, and shall make such recommendations for additional legislation as he deems necessary.

(b) The Secretary is authorized to make a report to the President and the Congress, and, when requested by the United States Tariff Commission in connection with section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended (67 Stat. 72, 74), or when an investigation is made under the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U. S. C. 1332), the Secretary is authorized to make a report to such Commission, concerning the following matters with respect to any fishery product which is imported into the United States, or such reports may be made upon a request from any segment of the domestic industry producing a like or directly competitive product:

(1) whether there has been a downward trend in the production, employment in the production, or prices, or a decline in the sales, of the like or directly competitive product by the domestic industry; and

(2) whether there has been an increase in the imports of the fishery products into the United States, either actual or relative to the production of the like or directly competitive product produced by the domestic industry.

THE RIGHTS OF STATES

SEC. 10. Nothing in this Act shall be construed (1) to interfere in any manner with the rights of any State under the Submerged Lands Act (Public Law 31, Eighty-third Congress) or otherwise provided by law, or to supersede any regulatory authority over fisheries exercised by the States either individually or under interstate compacts; or (2) to interfere in any manner with the authority exercised by any International Commission established under any treaty or convention to which the United States is a party.

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATION

SEC. 11. *There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.*

SEC. 12. (a) *The authorization for the transfer of certain funds from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Interior and their maintenance in a separate fund as contained in section 2 (a) of the Act of August 11, 1939, as amended July 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 376), shall be continued for the year ending June 30, 1957, and each year thereafter.*

(b) *Subsection (e) of section 2 of the aforesaid Act of August 11, 1939, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:*

"(e) The separate fund created for the use of the Secretary of the Interior under section 2 (a) of this Act and the annual accruals thereto shall be available for each year hereafter until expended by the Secretary."

And the House agree to the same.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the title of the bill, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: *To establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fish and wildlife; to strengthen the fish and wildlife segments of the national economy; to establish within the Department of the Interior the position of Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife; to establish a United States Fish and Wildlife Service; and for other purposes.*

And the House agree to the same.

HERBERT C. BONNER,
FRANK W. BOYKIN,
JOHN C. KLUCZYNSKI,
THOR C. TOLLEFSON,
JOHN J. ALLEN, Jr.,

Managers on the Part of the House.

WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
GEORGE A. SMATHERS,
ALAN BIBLE,
JAMES H. DUFF,
FREDERICK G. PAYNE,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 3275) to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fisheries; to strengthen the fisheries segment of the national economy; to establish within the Department of the Interior a Fisheries Division; to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission; and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

S. 3275 as passed by the Senate created a United States Fisheries Commission of five members, the Chairman of which would administer the Fisheries Division of the Department of the Interior in the capacity of an Assistant Secretary of the Interior. The wildlife functions of the present Fish and Wildlife Service would be assigned to a new Wildlife Service.

Under the House amendments to the bill, there would be appointed an Assistant Secretary for Fisheries and Wildlife and a Commissioner of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, under whom would be a Bureau of Wildlife and a Bureau of Fisheries, each with a Director. The Secretary of the Interior could allocate overlapping functions of the two Bureaus to one or the other, and could establish a single division to handle functions common to both Bureaus. A revolving fund of \$10 million was authorized for financing operations, maintenance, replacement, repair, and equipment of fish gear and vessels and for fishery research and the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act was made permanent, and the ceiling on the amount available under its terms was removed.

The bill agreed upon is substantially as amended by the House. Jurisdiction of seals and sea lions has been allocated to the Commercial Fisheries Bureau and funds for the two Bureaus are to be distributed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

The reference to wildlife in the section relating to transfer of functions of the Department of Agriculture in the House amendments has been deleted, since it is not the intention to disturb that Department's control of wildlife in the national forests. Also, there is no intention to affect the activities of the Tennessee Valley Authority in its fishery work. Likewise, the section referring to the Government Corporations Control Act in the sections setting up the revolving fund in the House amendments has been stricken as inappropriate to the other financing provisions.

While both the Senate bill and the House amendments, and consequently the bill agreed upon, provided that nothing in the bill should supersede any regulatory authority over fisheries exercised by the States, the managers are extremely concerned over the wasteful

practices in taking fish to the extent that our fisheries resources are depleted. The States should take appropriate action to punish such occurrences.

HERBERT C. BONNER,
FRANK W. BOYKIN,
JOHN C. KLUCZYNSKI,
THOR C. TOLLEFSON,
JOHN J. ALLEN, Jr.,

Managers on the Part of the House.



Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued July 30, 1956

For actions of July 27, 1956

84th-2nd, Nos. 130 & 131

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HIGHLIGHTS: Cleared following bills for President: 2nd supplemental appropriation bill; flood insurance bill; fisheries-wildlife bill; mutual security appropriation bill; housing loans bill; social security bill; USDA points-of-order bill. Sen. Murray spoke favoring mandatory poultry inspection. Sen. Martin, Iowa, praised Administration's farm program. Sen. Stennis commended constructing military housing from sale of surplus commodities. Senate debated payments-in-lieu-of-taxes bill. Rep. Phillips commended accomplishments of agricultural attaches. House Government Operations Committee submitted reports on civil defense, governmental information, CCC purchase-resale operations, etc. Rep. Cooley inserted "84th Congress Record in Behalf of Agriculture."

July 26, 1957

HOUSE - July 26 (Continued)

1. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 12350, and acted on amendments which had been reported in disagreement. p. 13589 (As reported in Digest 129, the Senate later rejected the report and requested a new conference.)
2. FLOOD CONTROL. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 12080, the omnibus Army flood control bill. p. 13593
3. FLOOD INSURANCE. House conferees were appointed on S. 3732, the flood insurance bill. p. 13593
4. FISHERIES; WILDLIFE. Received and agreed to the conference report on S. 3275, the fisheries-wildlife bill. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 13595, 13597

As finally passed, the bill includes provisions as follows: Establishes in the Interior Department the position of Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and the position of Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife. Creates a Fish and Wildlife Service in the Department, consisting of two separate agencies to be known as the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife. Requires the transfer to Interior of all functions of the Agriculture Department and other agencies, as determined by the Budget Bureau to relate primarily to the development, advancement, management, conservation, and protection of commercial fisheries. Makes permanent the provision for transfer of certain Sec. 32 funds from Agriculture to Interior and provides that such sums shall be available until expended.

The statement of the House conferees includes the following: "The reference to wildlife in the section relating to transfer of functions of the Department of Agriculture in the House amendments has been deleted, since it is not the intention to disturb that Department's control of wildlife in the national forests."

5. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES. Rep. Phillips praised the accomplishments of the agricultural attaches and defended them against charges that agriculture is the only subject they know. p. 13606
6. FARM MANAGEMENT. The House Administration Committee submitted a "Report on Farm Management in the United States Government" (H. Rept. 2945). p. 13614

HOUSE - July 27

7. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957. Both Houses agreed to the new conference report on this bill, H. R. 12350, and acted on amendments which had been reported in disagreement. For provisions for this Department, see Digest 129. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 13799, 13810, 13830, 13726

(201-140)

8. ELECTRIFICATION. Passed with amendments S. 3338, to prohibit the Southwestern Power Administration from raising its rates for REA cooperatives and certain others until July 1, 1957. The Senate concurred in the House amendments. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 13799, 13712
9. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment S. 3594, to authorize additional work on the Farwell unit, Missouri Basin project. This bill will now be sent to the President. An identical bill, H. R. 7435, was laid on the table. p. 13820
Passed without amendment S. 3101, to authorize the Crooked River project,

(Mr. KILDAY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, accepting the Senate amendments to this bill involves two matters. First, the deletion of authorization of the four Talos sites. This is a matter, of course, which can be reconsidered next year in the light of the development of these missiles at that time.

The second Senate amendment relates to keeping the Congress and the Armed Services Committees aware of the proposed construction of family housing for all the military services. It will be noted that the language inserted by the Senate requires the submission of detailed information.

Section 2 (a) of the amendment requires that a 180-day period elapse from the submission of the report before action can be taken to enter into a contract for housing. This requirement is very importantly limited, however, in subsection (b) of section 2, in that the committees may advise the Secretary of Defense at any time within the 180-day period that they—the committees—have “no further questions to be asked concerning the project.”

It will be possible for the respective committees to take prompt action, and, I would assume, in most instances in much less than 180 days.

The language will also permit action while the Congress is not in session, although I am sure it will be the intention of the House Committee at least to have the departments furnish their plans for family housing in such timely fashion as will permit full committee deliberations. This will not be difficult, and will merely require good planning on the part of the military departments.

FISHERIES ACT OF 1956

Mr. BONNER submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 3275) to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fisheries; to strengthen the fisheries segment of the national economy; to establish within the Department of the Interior a Fisheries Division; to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission; and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2942)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 3275) to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to the fisheries segment of the national economy; to establish within the Department of the Interior a Fisheries Division; to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission; and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: “That this Act may be cited as the ‘Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956’.

“DECLARATION OF POLICY

“SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that the fish, shellfish, and wildlife resources of the Nation make a material contribution to our national economy and food supply, as well as a material contribution to the health, recreation, and well-being of our citizens; that such resources are a living, renewable form of national wealth that is capable of being maintained and greatly increased with proper management, but equally capable of destruction if neglected or unwisely exploited; that such resources afford outdoor recreation throughout the Nation and provide employment, directly or indirectly, to a substantial number of citizens; that the fishing industries strengthen the defense of the United States through the provision of a trained seafaring citizenry and action-ready fleets of seaworthy vessels; that the training and sport afforded by fish and wildlife resources strengthen the national defense by contributing to the general health and physical fitness of millions of citizens; and that properly developed, such fish and wildlife resources are capable of steadily increasing these valuable contributions to the life of the Nation.

“The Congress further declares that the fishing industry, in its several branches, can prosper and thus fulfill its proper function in national life only if certain fundamental needs are satisfied by means that are consistent with the public interest and in accord with constitutional functions of governments. Among these needs are:

“(1) Freedom of Enterprise—freedom to develop new areas, methods, products, and markets in accordance with sound economic principles, as well as freedom from unnecessary administrative or legal restrictions that unreasonably conflict with or ignore economic needs;

“(2) Protection of Opportunity—maintenance of an economic atmosphere in which domestic production and processing can prosper; protection from subsidized competing products; protection of opportunity to fish on the high seas in accordance with international law;

“(3) Assistance—assistance consistent with that provided by the Government for industry generally, such as is involved in promoting good industrial relations, fair trade standards, harmonious labor relations, better health standards and sanitation; and including, but not limited to—

“(a) services to provide current information on production and trade, market promotion and development, and an extension service,

“(b) research services for economic and technologic development and resource conservation, and

“(c) resource management to assure the maximum sustainable production for the fisheries.

“The Congress further declares that the provisions of this Act are necessary in order to accomplish the objective of proper resource development, and that this Act shall be administered with due regard to the inherent right of every citizen and resident of the United States to engage in fishing for his own pleasure, enjoyment, and betterment, and with the intent of maintaining and increasing the public opportunities for recreational use of our fish and wildlife resources, and stimulating the development of a strong, prosperous, and thriving fishery and fish processing industry.

“REORGANIZATION WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

“SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established within the Department of the Interior the position of Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, and the position of Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife. Such Assistant Secretary shall be appointed by the President, by

and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall be compensated at the same rate as other Assistant Secretaries. The Commissioner shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He shall receive compensation at the same rate as that provided for Grade GS 18. There is also established a United States Fish and Wildlife Service within the Department, consisting of two separate agencies, each of which shall have the status of a Federal bureau. There shall be a Director of each of said Bureaus appointed by the Secretary at Grades GS 17 each. One of the agencies shall be known as the “Bureau of Commercial Fisheries” and the other agency shall be known as the “Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.” The United States Fish and Wildlife Service, except as prescribed by this Act, shall succeed to and replace the presently existing Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department.

“(b) The functions of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service hereby established shall be administered under the supervision of the said Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife, who shall be subject to the supervision of the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife.

“(c) All functions and responsibilities placed in the Department of the Interior or any official thereof by this Act shall be included among the functions and responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior, as the head of the Department, and shall be carried out under his direction pursuant to such procedures or delegation of authority as he may deem advisable and in the public interest.

“(d) In order to make a proper distribution between the two Bureaus of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service established by this Act, the previously existing functions, powers, duties, authority, liabilities, commitments, personnel, records, and other properties or matters previously handled by or administered through the former Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department, shall be distributed as follows:

“(1) The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries shall be responsible for those matters to which this Act applies relating primarily to commercial fisheries, whales, seals, sea-lions, and related matters;

“(2) The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife shall be responsible for those matters to which this Act applies relating primarily to migratory birds, game management, wildlife refuges, sport fisheries, sea mammals (except whales, seals and sea-lions), and related matters; and the funds and allocations, appropriated or otherwise, relating to the matters covered by paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection shall be distributed between such Bureaus as the Secretary of the Interior shall determine.

“(e) Except as changed by the terms of this Act or by subsequent laws or regulations, all laws and regulations now in effect relating to matters heretofore administered by the Department of the Interior through the former Fish and Wildlife Service as heretofore existing, shall remain in effect.

“(f) In recognition of the need for authority to execute the purposes of this Act effectively, the Secretary of the Interior shall exercise such general administrative authority consistently with the terms of this Act as he shall find to be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act effectively and in the public interest. In order to allow sufficient time to place the reorganizations under this Act into effect, the Secretary is authorized to establish an effective procedure and date of such reorganizations, notice of which shall be published in the Federal Register. Such reorganization shall be accomplished as soon as practicable after the approval of this Act, but not later than ninety (90) calendar days after such approval.

"LOAN PROCEDURES"

"SEC. 4. (a) The Secretary is authorized under rules and regulations and under terms and conditions prescribed by him, to make loans for financing and refinancing of operations, maintenance, replacement, repair, and equipment of fishing gear and vessels, and for research into the basic problems of fisheries.

"(b) Any loans made under the provisions of this section shall be subject to the following restrictions:

"(1) Bear an interest rate of not less than 3 per centum per annum;

"(2) Mature in not more than ten years;

"(3) No financial assistance shall be extended pursuant to this section unless reasonable financial assistance applied for is not otherwise available on reasonable terms.

"(c) There is hereby created a fisheries loan fund, which shall be used by the Secretary as a revolving fund to make loans for financing and refinancing under this section. Any funds received by the Secretary on or before June 30, 1965, in payment of principal or interest on any loans so made, shall be deposited in the fund and be available for making additional loans under this section. Any funds so received after June 30, 1965, and any balance remaining in the fund at the close of June 30, 1965 (at which time the fund shall cease to exist), shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the fund the sum of \$10,000,000 to provide initial capital.

"(d) The Secretary, subject to the specific limitations in this section, may consent to the modification, with respect to the rate of interest, time of payment of any installment of principal, or security, of any loan contract to which he is a party.

"INVESTIGATIONS, INFORMATION, REPORTS"

"SEC. 5. (a) The Secretary shall conduct continuing investigations, prepare and disseminate information, and make periodical reports to the public, to the President, and to Congress, with respect to the following matters:

"(1) The production and flow to market of fish and fishery products domestically produced, and also those produced by foreign producers which affect the domestic fisheries;

"(2) The availability and abundance and the biological requirements of the fish and wildlife resources;

"(3) The competitive economic position of the various fish and fishery products with respect to each other, and with respect to competitive domestic and foreign-produced commodities;

"(4) The collection and dissemination of statistics on commercial and sport fishing;

"(5) The collection and dissemination of statistics on the nature and availability of wildlife, progress in acquisition of additional refuges and measures being taken to foster a coordinated program to encourage and develop wildlife values;

"(6) The improvement of production and marketing practices in regard to commercial species and the conduct of educational and extension services relative to commercial and sport fishing, and wildlife matters;

"(7) Any other matters which in the judgment of the Secretary are of public interest in connection with any phases of fish and wildlife operations.

"TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS—ASSISTANCE OF OTHER AGENCIES"

"SEC. 6. (a) There shall be transferred to the Secretary all functions of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the head of any other department or agency, as determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to relate primarily to the development, advancement, management, conservation, and protection of commercial fisheries; but nothing in this section shall be construed to modify the authority of

the Department of State or the Secretary of State to negotiate or enter into any international agreements, or conventions with respect to the development, management, or protection of any fisheries and wildlife resources or with respect to international commissions operating under conventions to which the United States is a party.

"(b) There shall be transferred to the Department of the Interior so much of the personnel, property, facilities, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available or to be made available) as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget determines to be necessary in connection with the exercise of any functions transferred to the Secretary pursuant to subsection (a) of this section.

"(c) The Secretary may request and secure the advice or assistance of any department or agency of the Government in carrying out the provisions of this Act, and any such department or agency which furnishes advice or assistance to the Secretary may expend its own funds for such purposes, with or without reimbursement from the Secretary as may be agreed upon between the Secretary and the department or agency.

"POLICIES, PROCEDURES, RECOMMENDATIONS"

"SEC. 7. (a) The Secretary of the Interior, with such advice and assistance as he may require from the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, shall consider and determine the policies and procedures that are necessary and desirable in carrying out efficiently and in the public interest the laws relating to fish and wildlife. The Secretary, with the assistance of the departmental staff herein authorized, shall—

"(1) develop and recommend measures which are appropriate to assure the maximum sustainable production of fish and fishery products and to prevent unnecessary and excessive fluctuations in such production;

"(2) study the economic condition of the industry, and whenever he determines that any segment of the domestic fisheries has been seriously disturbed either by wide fluctuation in the abundance of the resource supporting it, or by unstable market or fishing conditions or due to any other factors he shall make such recommendations to the President and the Congress as he deems appropriate to aid in stabilizing the domestic fisheries;

"(3) develop and recommend special promotional and informational activities with a view to stimulating the consumption of fishery products whenever he determines that there is a prospective or actual surplus of such products;

"(4) take such steps as may be required for the development, advancement, management, conservation, and protection of the fisheries resources; and

"(5) take such steps as may be required for the development, management, advancement, conservation, and protection of wildlife resources through research, acquisition of refuge lands, development of existing facilities, and other means.

"STATE DEPARTMENT—COOPERATION"

"SEC. 8. (a) The Secretary shall cooperate to the fullest practicable extent with the Secretary of State in providing representation at all meetings and conferences relating to fish and wildlife in which representatives of the United States and foreign countries participate. The Secretary of State shall designate the Secretary of the Interior or the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, or a person designated by the Secretary of the Interior to represent the Department of the Interior, as a member of the United States delegation attending such meetings and conferences and also as a member of the negotiating team of any such delegation.

"(b) The Secretary of State and all other officials having responsibilities in the fields

of technical and economic aid to foreign nations shall consult with the Secretary in all cases in which the interests of fish and wildlife are involved—with a view to assuring that such interests are adequately represented at all times.

"(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall be represented in all international negotiations conducted by the United States pursuant to section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, in any case in which fish products are directly affected by such negotiations.

"(d) The Secretary shall consult periodically with the various governmental, private nonprofit, and other organizations and agencies which have to do with any phase of fish and wildlife with respect to any problems that may arise in connection with such fish and wildlife.

"REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES AND IMPORTS"

"SEC. 9. (a) The Secretary of the Interior shall make an annual report to the Congress with respect to activities of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service under this Act, and shall make such recommendations for additional legislation as he deems necessary.

"(b) The Secretary is authorized to make a report to the President and the Congress, and, when requested by the United States Tariff Commission in connection with section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended (67 Stat. 72, 74), or when an investigation is made under the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U. S. C. 1332), the Secretary is authorized to make a report to such Commission, concerning the following matters with respect to any fishery product which is imported into the United States, or such reports may be made upon a request from any segment of the domestic industry producing a like or directly competitive product:

"(1) whether there has been a downward trend in the production, employment in the production, or prices, or a decline in the sales, of the like or directly competitive product by the domestic industry; and

"(2) whether there has been an increase in the imports of the fishery products into the United States, either actual or relative to the production of the like or directly competitive product produced by the domestic industry.

"THE RIGHTS OF STATES"

"SEC. 10. Nothing in this Act shall be construed (1) to interfere in any manner with the rights of any State under the Submerged Lands Act (Public Law 31, Eighty-third Congress) or otherwise provided by law, or to supersede any regulatory authority over fisheries exercised by the States either individually or under interstate compacts; or (2) to interfere in any manner with the authority exercised by any International Commission established under any treaty or convention to which the United States is a party.

"AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATION"

"SEC. 11. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

"SEC. 12. (a) The authorization for the transfer of certain funds from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Interior and their maintenance in a separate fund as contained in section 2 (a) of the Act of August 11, 1939, as amended July 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 376), shall be continued for the year ending June 30, 1957, and each year thereafter.

"(b) Subsection (e) of section 2 of the aforesaid Act of August 11, 1939, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(e) The separate fund created for the use of the Secretary of the Interior under section 2 (a) of this Act and the annual accruals thereto shall be available for each

year hereafter until expended by the Secretary."

And the House agree to the same.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the title of the bill, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "To establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fish and wildlife; to strengthen the fish and wildlife segments of the national economy; to establish within the Department of the Interior the position of Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife; to establish a United States Fish and Wildlife Service; and for other purposes."

And the House agree to the same.

HERBERT C. BONNER,
FRANK W. BOYKIN,
JOHN C. KLUCZYNSKI,
THOR C. TOLLEFSON,
JOHN J. ALLEN, Jr.,

Managers on the Part of the House.

WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
GEORGE A. SMATHERS,
ALAN BIBLE,
JAMES H. DUFF,
FREDERICK G. PAYNE,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 3275) to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fisheries; to strengthen the fisheries segment of the national economy; to establish within the Department of the Interior a Fisheries Division; to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission; and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

S. 3275 as passed by the Senate created a United States Fisheries Commission of five members, the Chairman of which would administer the Fisheries Division of the Department of the Interior in the capacity of an Assistant Secretary of the Interior. The wildlife functions of the present Fish and Wildlife Service would be assigned to a new Wildlife Service.

Under the House amendments to the bill, there would be appointed an Assistant Secretary for Fisheries and Wildlife and a Commissioner of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, under whom would be a Bureau of Wildlife and a Bureau of Fisheries, each with a Director. The Secretary of the Interior could allocate overlapping functions of the two Bureaus to one or the other, and could establish a single division to handle functions common to both Bureaus. A revolving fund of \$10 million was authorized for financing operations, maintenance, replacement, repair and equipment of fish gear and vessels and for fishery research and the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act was made permanent, and the ceiling on the amount available under its terms was removed.

The bill agreed upon is substantially as amended by the House. Jurisdiction of seals and sea lions has been allocated to the Commercial Fisheries Bureau and funds for the two Bureaus are to be distributed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

The reference to wildlife in the section relating to transfer of functions of the Department of Agriculture in the House amendments has been deleted, since it is not the intention to disturb that Department's control of wildlife in the national forests. Also, there is no intention to affect the activities of the Tennessee Valley Authority in its fishery work. Likewise, the section referring to the Government Corporations Control Act in the sections setting up the revolving fund

in the House amendments had been stricken as inappropriate to the other financing provisions.

While both the Senate bill and the House amendments, and consequently the bill agreed upon, provided that nothing in the bill should supersede any regulatory authority over fisheries exercised by the States, the managers are extremely concerned over the wasteful practices in taking fish to the extent that our fisheries resources are depleted. The States should take appropriate action to punish such occurrences.

HERBERT C. BONNER,
FRANK W. BOYKIN,
JOHN C. KLUCZYNSKI,
THOR C. TOLLEFSON,
JOHN J. ALLEN, Jr.,

Managers on the Part of the House.

AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE TO SELL CERTAIN WAR-BUILT VESSELS

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution (H. J. Res. 685) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell certain war-built vessels.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That (a) notwithstanding the provisions of section 11 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, as amended, and section 510 (h) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to sell within 1 year after the enactment of this joint resolution, to a citizen of the United States, within the meaning of section 2 of the Shipping Act, 1916, as amended, for employment in the Pacific Coastwise domestic trade between points in continental United States, four C-4-S-B2 vessels, to be designated by the Maritime Administrator on an as where is, basis, provided that the Secretary of Commerce shall determine before entering into such sales that the purchaser possesses the ability, experience, financial resources, and other qualifications necessary to enable it to operate and maintain the vessel in service in the Pacific Coastwise domestic trade between points in continental United and to maintain adequate service in such trade. The sales prices of the vessels shall be their sales prices computed under the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, as of January 15, 1951, depreciated (after reduction for residual value) on a straight line basis for the period from January 15, 1951, to the date of execution of the contract of sale, on the basis of the promotion of a 20-year useful life of the vessels remaining after January 15, 1951.

(b) Each such sale shall be on the basis of the payment by the purchaser of not less than 25 percent of the vessel sale price at the time of execution of the vessel sales contract, with the balance payable in approximately equal annual installments over the remainder of the economic life of the vessel, which economic life is to be determined by the Maritime Administration, with interest on the portion of the vessel sales price remaining unpaid at the rate of 3½ percent per annum. The obligation of the purchaser with respect to payment of such unpaid balance, with interest, shall be secured by a preferred mortgage on the vessels in form satisfactory to the Maritime Administrator.

(c) (1) Such sales shall be made upon condition and agreement that the purchaser

recondition the vessels satisfactory to the Secretary of Commerce in a domestic shipyard for use as container ships.

(2) Vessels sold under this act shall be employed exclusively as dry cargo common carriers in the Pacific Coastwise domestic trade between points in continental United States until the end of their useful lives, as determined under subsection (b) of this act, or until they are replaced by new tonnage, whichever happens first. These restrictions shall run at law and in equity with the titles to the vessels and are binding upon all subsequent owners.

(d) Any contract of sale executed under authority of this act shall provide that in the event the United States shall, through purchase or requisition, acquire ownership of any such vessel, the owner shall be paid therefor the value thereof, but in no event shall such payment exceed the actual depreciated sales price under such contract (together with the actual depreciated cost of capital improvements thereon); that in computing the depreciated acquisition cost of such vessel, the depreciation shall be computed on the vessel on the schedule adopted or accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury for income-tax purposes as applicable to such vessels; that such vessel shall remain documented under the laws of the United States during the remainder of the economic life of the vessel or as long as there remains due the United States any principal or interest on account of the sales price, whichever is the longer period; and that the foregoing provisions respecting the requisition or the acquisition of ownership by the United States, and documentation shall run with the title to such vessel and be binding on all owners thereof.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 8, after "to", insert "the highest responsible bidder who."

Page 2, line 9, strike "sales" and insert "upset."

Page 2, line 11, strike out "Jenuary" and insert "January."

Page 2, line 14, strike out "promotion" and insert "portion."

Page 3, line 7, strike out "container ships" and insert "lift-on-lift-off ships or roll-on-roll-off ships or other container-type designed primarily for the handling or carriage of consolidated cargo shipments."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BONNER: Page 2, line 1, strike out "four C4 S B2" and insert "any four war built."

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FISHERIES ACT OF 1956

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 3275) to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fisheries, to strengthen the fisheries segment of the national economy, to establish within the Department of the Interior a Fisheries Division, to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers

on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from North Carolina tell us what the difference is between the House bill and the Senate bill as it comes to us from conference?

Mr. BONNER. The bill is substantially as passed by the House. The Senate wrote some new language, but I assure the House the language the Senate put in the bill is an expression of the House language in just another way. It took from Fish and Wildlife seals and put them over in commercial fisheries.

Mr. MILLER of California. Then, substantially the bill is the same?

Mr. BONNER. I assure the gentleman the bill is substantially the same, and lo and behold it meets the many objections of commercial and sport fishermen.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

PAPERWORK MANAGEMENT

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration have permission to file part I of its report on paperwork management, and that the committee also have permission to file other parts of this report with the Clerk of the House subsequent to sine die adjournment, for printing as House reports of the 84th Congress, 2d session.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman, this comes from the Committee on House Administration?

Mr. FRIEDEL. Yes, sir.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Can the gentleman tell me how I can get from the House Committee on Administration information that has been filed with the Department of Defense telling how many Congressman went where and at what cost?

Mr. FRIEDEL. No, I do not know.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER, ET CETERA, IN CONNECTION WITH PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL CEREMONY

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the resolution (H. J.

Res. 667) to provide for the maintenance of public order and the protection of life and property in connection with the presidential inaugural ceremonies, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 2, line 16, strike out "standing" and insert: "standing."

Page 7, line 3, strike out "Sec." and insert: "SEC."

Page 7, line 14, strike out "President-elect." and insert: "President-elect."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the amendment?

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. This amendment only provides for the insertion of a comma between the words "standing" and "moving."

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION OF PROPERTY OF AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 11489) to exempt from taxation certain property of the American Institute of Architects in the District of Columbia, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 9, strike out "to" and insert: "shall".

Page 2, line 1, after "purposes" insert: "or for the general business activities of said institute, subject to the proviso that said institute shall maintain the said Octagon House and outbuildings as historical buildings which shall be preserved for their architectural and historical significance, which buildings shall be accessible to members of the general public without charge or payment of a fee of any kind at such reasonable hours and under such regulations as may, from time to time, be prescribed by said institute."

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GIFTS OF SECURITIES TO MINORS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 11090) concerning gifts of securities to minors in the District of Columbia, with Sen-

ate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 7, line 14, strike out all after "custodian." down to and including line 18.

Page 7, line 23, strike out "became" and insert: "become."

Page 8, strike out lines 8 to 14, inclusive.

Page 8, line 15, strike out "9" and insert: "8."

Page 8, after line 17, insert:

"SEC. 9. The next friend or legal representative of a minor, in whose behalf securities are held by a custodian under this act, or the minor in his own right, no later than 1 year after reaching 21 years of age, shall be entitled to maintain an action in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia against such custodian, or his estate for an accounting and delivery of the securities and unexpended income, in the event of the death, inability or neglect to act of such custodian."

Page 8, strike out lines 18 to 25, inclusive.

Page 9, strike out lines 1, 2, and 3.

Page 9, line 4, strike out "12" and insert: "10."

Page 10, line 11, strike out "13" and insert: "11."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE LATE HONORABLE HELEN DOUGLAS MANKIN

(Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I arise to inform the House of the unfortunate accidental death on yesterday of Mrs. Helen Douglas Mankin, a former Representative in this body from the Fifth Congressional District of Georgia. Mrs. Mankin lived a full and eventful life. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Douglas. Mr. Douglas, her father, established the Atlanta Law School, which throughout the years has been one of Atlanta's and Georgia's recognized outstanding law schools.

Mrs. Mankin was a member of the legal profession, having graduated from the Atlanta Law School in 1921. She practiced law in Atlanta, Ga., from her graduation until the time of her death.

She took an active part in the civic and political life of her county and State, having served from 1937 to 1946 as a member of the General Assembly of Georgia from Fulton County.

Upon the resignation of Congressman Robert Ramspeck in December 1945, Mrs. Mankin was elected to fill his unexpired term, and she served as a Member of the United States House of Representatives until January 3, 1947.

Mrs. Mankin served as an ambulance driver and mechanic with an American hospital unit attached to the French Army during World War I. She served overseas for 13 months, and was decorated with Medaille de la Reconnaissance. In recognition of her service dur-

July 27, 1956

Oreg. This bill will now be sent to the President. An identical bill, H. R. 7726, was laid on the table. p. 13824

Passed without amendment S. 3227, to authorize the Little Wood River project, Idaho. This bill will now be sent to the President. Earlier in the day agreed to a resolution for consideration of H. R. 7850, a companion bill, which was then laid on the table. pp. 13837, 13910

10. REPORTS were received from the Government Operations Committee as follows:
Civil Defense and National Survival (H. Rept. 2946)
Availability of information from departments and agencies (H. Rept. 2947)
Improper use of Government equipment and personnel (H. Rept. 2948)
Federal role in aviation (H. Rept. 2949)
Purchase-resale transactions of Commodity Credit Corp. (H. Rept. 2952)
Operations of Federal Bureau of Public Roads (H. Rept. 2953). p. 13959

SENATE

11. MUTUAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 12130. This bill will now be sent to the President. Sen. Hayden inserted a table showing the amounts in the bill as passed by the House and Senate and as agreed to in conference. p. 13788
12. APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Hayden inserted a table reflecting the action of the House and Senate on the regular and supplemental appropriation bills in the 2nd session of the 84th Congress. p. 13790
- Both Houses received and
13. FLOOD CONTROL. /agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12080, the omnibus Army flood control bill. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 13777
14. HOUSING. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 11742, to extend and amend housing laws, including farm housing provisions. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 13782, 13854, 13925
15. FLOOD INSURANCE. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 3732, to provide insurance against flood damage. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 13788, 13934, 13872
16. SOCIAL SECURITY. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 7225, the social security bill. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 13791
17. FISHERIES; WILDLIFE. Agreed to the conference report on S. 3275, the fisheries-wildlife bill (see item 4 above). This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 13637
18. FARM LABOR. Passed with amendment H. R. 6888, providing for admission into the U. S. of certain aliens skilled in sheepherding. p. 13680
19. PROPERTY; TAXATION. Debated, but did not take final action on, S. 4183, to authorize payment to local governments of sums in lieu of taxes and special assessments with respect to certain Federal real property. pp. 13712, 13718, 13731, 13733, 13735, 13743, 13762
20. LAND TRANSFER. Agreed to the House amendment to S. 2585, authorizing exchange of land at the Beltsville Research Center. The amendment exempts the Coneross watershed project, S. C., from congressional review. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 13709
- Passed without amendment H. R. 9640, to require the Secretary of Agriculture

ture to release certain restrictions on the real property heretofore conveyed to the West Marks Baptist Church of Quitman, Miss. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 13725

21. POINT-OF-ORDER BILL. Passed without amendment H. R. 11682, providing permanent legislation for various provisions heretofore authorized by appropriation acts, authorizing a Forest Service working capital fund, etc. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 13636
22. POULTRY INSPECTION. Sen. Murray spoke in favor of mandatory poultry inspection and inserted a magazine article on this subject. p. 13628
Sen. Morse spoke in favor of such inspection and inserted an article on the matter. p. 13896
- ELECTRIFICATION; and Sen. Neuberger
23. RECLAMATION. Sen. Morse inserted articles favoring the Hells Canyon Dam. pp. 13897, 13625
24. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Martin, Iowa, praised the Administration's farm policies and inserted his statement, "Fifty Facts for Farmers." p. 13773
25. PERSONNEL. Agreed to a concurrent resolution to correct certain clerical errors in H. R. 7619, the executive pay and retirement bill. p. 13775
26. EXPENDITURES; PERSONNEL. Sen. Byrd submitted the report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures on Federal employment and pay for June. p. 13617
27. MINING CLAIMS. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 3941, relating to certain mining claims which were eligible for validation under the act of Aug. 12, 1953, but which were not validated solely because of failure of the owners to take certain action to protect their claims within the prescribed period. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 13743
28. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Sen. Stennis commended the program of using foreign currencies received from the sale of surplus agricultural commodities in the construction of foreign military family housing, and suggested the possibility of enlarging the program. p. 13709
29. MONOPOLIES. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments H. R. 9424, to amend the Clayton Act by requiring prior notification of corporate mergers (S. Rept. 2817). p. 13616
The Small Business Committee submitted its report on the study of fair trade (S. Rept. 2819). p. 13617
30. BUDGET BUREAU. Both Houses passed without amendment S. J. Res. 199, to authorize an additional position of Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget (pp. 13734, 13937). This joint resolution had been reported by the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee without amendment earlier in the day (S. Rept. 2824)(p. 13616). This measure will now be sent to the President.
31. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Humphrey inserted a statement and commented on the extent of the Government's investment in hydroelectric public power. p. 13757
32. COTTON. Sen. Stennis inserted his statement concerning the problem of cotton textile import. p. 13710

4 jewels are inserted, and the watches then become 21-jewel watches. The tariff duty paid on such watches was only \$3.15 instead of the \$10.75 which would have to be paid on a watch which contained 21 jewels. * * * (This is) a practice which on its face seems to be designed to cheat the Treasury of the United States out of tariffs to which it is entitled.

That ends the quotation from Senator Barkley's remarks of July 30, 1955, concerning the legislation which he so cogently explained last year.

I deeply regret, however, that, apparently owing to the press of other business, the House Ways and Means Committee, which last year voted favorably on the predecessor legislation, as Senator Barkley pointed out in the remarks from which I have just quoted, has not yet called up this legislation for action. Accordingly, even though the Senate Finance Committee unanimously approved the principle of this legislation a year ago, as Senator Barkley advised the Senate at that time, and even though the Senate Finance Committee continues to be favorable to the principle of this legislation and intends to see it enacted once it reaches this body, nevertheless, since the legislation is essentially a revenue measure, the Senate Finance Committee has thus far refrained from taking any specific action prior to House action on the measure.

It may be that the Senate Finance Committee will want to take the initiative on this matter in the early days of the next Congress, without waiting any longer for House action, but I did not want to let the current session close without adding my views to those which Senator Barkley expressed last year. The Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] who is not on the floor at this moment, has asked me to state that he is in full agreement with the views I am now expressing.

I should like to add, also, that the need for this legislation is even more urgent now than it was in July of 1955. In the interim, the Swiss watch cartel has devised new schemes and techniques for upjeweling watches; and these new schemes and techniques threaten the very existence of our domestic watch manufacturing industry.

The revised bill which has been requested by the administration and which, as I have already mentioned, has been introduced in both the Senate and the House, is designed to stop these new techniques. This legislation, moreover, is necessary in order to prevent a serious threat to domestic production of watches in coming years, namely, a flood of imports which, taking advantage of the existing loophole in the customs law, may lead to the elimination of the remaining vestige of the American watch manufacturing industry. It is my earnest hope that the new Congress, at the earliest possible date in the session beginning in January, will put an end to the smuggling and tariff evasion that is going on in this area by enacting the legislation to which I have just referred.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMATHERS. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. Am I correct in understanding that no amendment will be offered?

Mr. SMATHERS. No amendment will be offered. I am merely stating that it is my hope that next year the Senate Committee on Finance will consider this measure, and that some action will be taken on it.

Mr. LEHMAN. I thank the Senator.

FISH AND WILDLIFE ACT OF 1956—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 3275) to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to the fisheries segment of the national economy; to establish within the Department of the Interior a Fisheries Division; to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission; and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report. (For conference report, see House proceedings of July 26, 1956.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I should like to give a brief summary of the bill as agreed to by the conferees.

The main provisions of S. 3275, which the conferees agreed to unanimously, are as follows:

An Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife is provided for in the Department of the Interior. He is to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

There is also to be a Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife, to be appointed in the same manner and confirmed by the Senate, and a new United States Fish and Wildlife Service under the supervision of the Commissioner, which is to take the place of the present Fish and Wildlife Service.

Under the new Service there are to be two Bureaus—a Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, to which is to be distributed the functions of the former Fish and Wildlife Service relating primarily to commercial fisheries, whales, seals, and sea lions; and a Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife with responsibility for those matters relating primarily to migratory birds, game management, wildlife refuges, sport fisheries, and sea mammals, except whales, seals, and sea lions.

However, the funds and allocations, appropriated or otherwise, relating to the matters within the jurisdiction of the two Bureaus are to be distributed between them as the Secretary of the Interior shall determine.

The \$10 million revolving fund in the House amendment for loans for financ-

ing and refinancing maintenance repair and equipment of fishing gear and vessels is retained, as well as the provision of the House amendment making the Saltonstall-Kennedy funds permanent and removing the limitation of \$3 million on the annual expenditure of such funds.

The reorganization of the Fish and Wildlife functions within the Department of the Interior is to be accomplished not later than 90 days after the approval of the act.

The investigations, reports and other functions which were the responsibility of the United States Fisheries Commission under S. 3275 as passed by the Senate are now to be made and exercised by the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I wish to commend the Senator, as chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, for his interest in legislation with regard to fisheries. I believe the bill represented by the conference report will be of great assistance. As I understand, the bill comes from the conference substantially as it passed the Senate.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

I appreciate the help which both Senators from Massachusetts have given in this matter. The bill is the result of a year's work. I think we have a good fisheries bill for the first time in our Nation's history.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. This is the first time commercial fisheries have been properly recognized.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

HARRY M. CAUDILL

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 6709, which has just been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 6709) for the relief of Harry M. Caudill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$335" and insert "\$330.90."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, its reading clerk, announced that the House had

passed the following bills of the Senate, each with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 2585. An act to authorize an exchange of land at the Agricultural Research Center; and

S. 4228. An act to provide for a President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills of the Senate, severally with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 267. An act for the relief of Ellen Kjosnes and Unni Kjosnes;

S. 3196. An act for the relief of Helen Mar Stanger; and

S. 3255. An act for the relief of Amin Habib Nabhan.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 5275. An act to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended;

H. R. 8353. An act to further the economic and efficient operation of the business of the Post Office Department by the establishment of a postal service automatic equipment program, and for other purposes;

H. R. 11504. An act for the relief of Mrs. Theodore (Nicole Xantho) Rousseau; and

H. R. 12185. An act to provide that withdrawals or reservations of more than 5,000 acres of public lands of the United States for certain purposes shall not become effective until approved by act of Congress.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred, as indicated:

H. R. 5275. An act to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

H. R. 8353. An act to further the economic and efficient operation of the business of the Post Office Department by the establishment of a postal service automatic equipment program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 11504. An act for the relief of Mrs. Theodore (Nicole Xantho) Rousseau; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 12185. An act to provide that withdrawals or reservations of more than five thousand acres of public lands of the United States for certain purposes shall not become effective until approved by act of Congress; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND MAJOR LEGISLATION PASSED DURING 84TH CONGRESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed as a Senate document, after final adjournment, a statement reviewing the achievements of the 84th Congress, together with a digest of major legislation passed during the 84th Congress, 2d session.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I should like to make at this time the same request on behalf of the minority.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Both requests are the usual requests.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent requests? The Chair hears none, and they are so ordered.

AUTHORIZATION TO PRINT MATTERS IN THE RECORD AFTER ADJOURNMENT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators may be permitted to make insertions in the RECORD following the adjournment of Congress until the last edition authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing is published; but this order shall not apply to any subject matter which may have occurred or to any speech delivered subsequent to the adjournment of Congress.

I did not clear this unanimous-consent request with the minority leader, but it is the usual request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF VISAS TO ELIGIBLE ORPHANS UNDER REFUGEE RELIEF ACT OF 1953

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2730, Senate bill 3570.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 3570) to increase the number of visas authorized to be issued to eligible orphans under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments, on page 1, line 6, to change the word "fourteen" to "twelve"; on page 2, line 8, strike the words "this section" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Section 5 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended,"; on page 2 following line 9 add a new section as follows:

SEC. 3. The Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended, is amended by adding a new section 21 at the end thereof as follows:

"SEC. 21. Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

"(a) Any alien admitted to the United States as a nonimmigrant under the provisions of either section 101 (a) (15) (A) or 101 (a) (15) (G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, who has failed to maintain a status under either of those provisions, and who has not been required to depart from the United States under the authority of section 241 (e) of said act, may apply to the Attorney General for adjustment of his status to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

"(b) If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Attorney General that the alien is a person of good moral character, and that such action would not be contrary to the national welfare, safety, or security, the Attorney General, in his discretion, may record the alien's lawful admission for per-

manent residence as of the date of the order of the Attorney General approving the application for adjustment of status is made.

"(c) A complete and detailed statement of the facts and pertinent provisions of law in the case shall be reported to the Congress with the reasons for such adjustment of status. Such reports shall be submitted on the 1st and 15th day of each calendar month in which Congress is in session. If during the session of the Congress at which a case is reported, or prior to the close of the session of Congress next following the session at which a case is reported, either the Senate or the House of Representatives passes a resolution stating in substance that it does not favor the adjustment of status of such alien, the Attorney General shall thereupon require the departure of such alien in the manner provided by law. If neither the Senate nor the House of Representatives passes such a resolution within the time above specified, the Secretary of State shall, if the alien was classified as a quota immigrant at the time of his entry, reduce by one the quota of the quota area to which the alien is chargeable under section 202 of the Immigration and Nationality Act for the fiscal year then current or the next following year in which a quota is available. No quota shall be so reduced by more than 50 percent in any fiscal year.

"(d) The definitions contained in section 101 (a) and (b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 166, 171; 8 U. S. C. 1101 (a) and (b)), shall be applicable in the administration of this act."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the Senator from New York wished to be informed when this bill was taken up. He desires to offer an amendment to it.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Will the Senator withhold his request until his amendment has been stated?

Mr. LEHMAN. I am glad to withhold my request. I offer my amendment, identified as "7-12-56-C."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair informs the Senator from New York that the committee amendments to the bill will be considered first.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, may we have consideration of the committee amendments first? Then the Senator from New York may offer his amendment, following which we may have a quorum call.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment of the Senator from New York is now in order.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I offer the amendment. I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be not read, but printed in the RECORD at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The amendment offered by Mr. LEHMAN is as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"That this act, divided into titles, chapters, and sections according to the following table of contents, may be cited as the 'Immigration and Citizenship Act of 1956'.

Public Law 1024 - 84th Congress
Chapter 1036 - 2d Session
S. 3275

AN ACT

All 70 Stat. 1119.

To establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to fish and wildlife; to strengthen the fish and wildlife segments of the national economy; to establish within the Department of the Interior the position of Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife; to establish a United States Fish and Wildlife Service; and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956".

Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956.

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that the fish, shellfish, and wildlife resources of the Nation make a material contribution to our national economy and food supply, as well as a material contribution to the health, recreation, and well-being of our citizens; that such resources are a living, renewable form of national wealth that is capable of being maintained and greatly increased with proper management, but equally capable of destruction if neglected or unwisely exploited; that such resources afford outdoor recreation throughout the Nation and provide employment, directly or indirectly, to a substantial number of citizens; that the fishing industries strengthen the defense of the United States through the provision of a trained seafaring citizenry and action-ready fleets of seaworthy vessels; that the training and sport afforded by fish and wildlife resources strengthen the national defense by contributing to the general health and physical fitness of millions of citizens; and that properly developed, such fish and wildlife resources are capable of steadily increasing these valuable contributions to the life of the Nation.

The Congress further declares that the fishing industry, in its several branches, can prosper and thus fulfill its proper function in national life only if certain fundamental needs are satisfied by means that are consistent with the public interest and in accord with constitutional functions of governments. Among these needs are:

(1) Freedom of enterprise—freedom to develop new areas, methods, products, and markets in accordance with sound economic principles, as well as freedom from unnecessary administrative or legal restrictions that unreasonably conflict with or ignore economic needs;

(2) Protection of opportunity—maintenance of an economic atmosphere in which domestic production and processing can prosper; protection from subsidized competing products; protection of opportunity to fish on the high seas in accordance with international law;

(3) Assistance—assistance consistent with that provided by the Government for industry generally, such as is involved in promoting good industrial relations, fair trade standards, harmonious labor relations, better health standards and sanitation; and including, but not limited to—

(a) services to provide current information on production and trade, market promotion and development, and an extension service,

(b) research services for economic and technologic development and resource conservation, and

(c) resource management to assure the maximum sustainable production for the fisheries.

The Congress further declares that the provisions of this Act are necessary in order to accomplish the objective of proper resource development, and that this Act shall be administered with due regard to the inherent right of every citizen and resident of the United States

to engage in fishing for his own pleasure, enjoyment, and betterment, and with the intent of maintaining and increasing the public opportunities for recreational use of our fish and wildlife resources, and stimulating the development of a strong, prosperous, and thriving fishery and fish processing industry.

REORGANIZATION WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife; Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife.

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Distribution of duties, etc.

Administrative procedures.

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established within the Department of the Interior the position of Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, and the position of Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife. Such Assistant Secretary shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall be compensated at the same rate as other Assistant Secretaries. The Commissioner shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He shall receive compensation at the same rate as that provided for Grade GS-18. There is also established a United States Fish and Wildlife Service within the Department, consisting of two separate agencies, each of which shall have the status of a Federal bureau. There shall be a Director of each of said Bureaus appointed by the Secretary at Grades GS-17 each. One of the agencies shall be known as the "Bureau of Commercial Fisheries" and the other agency shall be known as the "Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife". The United States Fish and Wildlife Service, except as prescribed by this Act, shall succeed to and replace the presently existing Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department.

(b) The functions of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service hereby established shall be administered under the supervision of the said Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife, who shall be subject to the supervision of the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife.

(c) All functions and responsibilities placed in the Department of the Interior or any official thereof by this Act shall be included among the functions and responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior, as the head of the Department, and shall be carried out under his direction pursuant to such procedures or delegations of authority as he may deem advisable and in the public interest.

(d) In order to make a proper distribution between the two Bureaus of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service established by this Act, the previously existing functions, powers, duties, authority, liabilities, commitments, personnel, records, and other properties or matters previously handled by or administered through the former Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department, shall be distributed as follows:

(1) The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries shall be responsible for those matters to which this Act applies relating primarily to commercial fisheries, whales, seals, and sea-lions, and related matters:

(2) The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife shall be responsible for those matters to which this Act applies relating primarily to migratory birds, game management, wildlife refuges, sport fisheries, sea mammals (except whales, seals and sea-lions), and related matters; and the funds and allocations, appropriated or otherwise, relating to the matters covered by paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection shall be distributed between such Bureaus as the Secretary of the Interior shall determine.

(e) Except as changed by the terms of this Act or by subsequent laws or regulations, all laws and regulations now in effect relating to matters heretofore administered by the Department of the Interior through the former Fish and Wildlife Service as heretofore existing, shall remain in effect.

(f) In recognition of the need for authority to execute the purposes of this Act effectively, the Secretary of the Interior shall exercise such

general administrative authority consistently with the terms of this Act as he shall find to be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act effectively and in the public interest. In order to allow sufficient time to place the reorganizations under this Act into effect, the Secretary is authorized to establish an effective procedure and date of such reorganizations, notice of which shall be published in the Federal Register. Such reorganization shall be accomplished as soon as practicable after the approval of this Act, but not later than ninety (90) calendar days after such approval.

Publication
of notice in
FR.

LOAN PROCEDURES

SEC. 4. (a) The Secretary is authorized under rules and regulations and under terms and conditions prescribed by him, to make loans for financing and refinancing of operations, maintenance, replacement, repair, and equipment of fishing gear and vessels, and for research into the basic problems of fisheries.

(b) Any loans made under the provisions of this section shall be subject to the following restrictions:

- (1) Bear an interest rate of not less than 3 per centum per annum;
- (2) Mature in not more than ten years;
- (3) No financial assistance shall be extended pursuant to this section unless reasonable financial assistance applied for is not otherwise available on reasonable terms.

(c) There is hereby created a fisheries loan fund, which shall be used by the Secretary as a revolving fund to make loans for financing and refinancing under this section. Any funds received by the Secretary on or before June 30, 1965, in payment of principal or interest on any loans so made, shall be deposited in the fund and be available for making additional loans under this section. Any funds so received after June 30, 1965, and any balance remaining in the fund at the close of June 30, 1965 (at which time the fund shall cease to exist), shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the fund the sum of \$10,000,000 to provide initial capital.

(d) The Secretary, subject to the specific limitations in this section, may consent to the modification, with respect to the rate of interest, time of payment of any installment of principal, or security, of any loan contract to which he is a party.

INVESTIGATIONS, INFORMATION, REPORTS

SEC. 5. (a) The Secretary shall conduct continuing investigations, prepare and disseminate information, and make periodical reports to the public, to the President, and to Congress, with respect to the following matters:

- (1) The production and flow to market of fish and fishery products domestically produced, and also those produced by foreign producers which affect the domestic fisheries;
- (2) The availability and abundance and the biological requirements of the fish and wildlife resources;
- (3) The competitive economic position of the various fish and fishery products with respect to each other, and with respect to competitive domestic and foreign-produced commodities;
- (4) The collection and dissemination of statistics on commercial and sport fishing;
- (5) The collection and dissemination of statistics on the nature and availability of wildlife, progress in acquisition of additional refuges and measures being taken to foster a coordinated program to encourage and develop wildlife values;

(6) The improvement of production and marketing practices in regard to commercial species and the conduct of educational and extension services relative to commercial and sport fishing, and wildlife matters;

(7) Any other matters which in the judgment of the Secretary are of public interest in connection with any phases of fish and wildlife operations.

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS—ASSISTANCE OF OTHER AGENCIES

SEC. 6. (a) There shall be transferred to the Secretary all functions of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the head of any other department or agency, as determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to relate primarily to the development, advancement, management, conservation, and protection of commercial fisheries; but nothing in this section shall be construed to modify the authority of the Department of State or the Secretary of State to negotiate or enter into any international agreements, or conventions with respect to the development, management, or protection of any fisheries and wildlife resources or with respect to international commissions operating under conventions to which the United States is a party.

(b) There shall be transferred to the Department of the Interior so much of the personnel, property, facilities, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available or to be made available) as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget determines to be necessary in connection with the exercise of any functions transferred to the Secretary pursuant to subsection (a) of this section.

(c) The Secretary may request and secure the advice or assistance of any department or agency of the Government in carrying out the provisions of this Act, and any such department or agency which furnishes advice or assistance to the Secretary may expend its own funds for such purposes, with or without reimbursement from the Secretary as may be agreed upon between the Secretary and the department or agency.

POLICIES, PROCEDURES, RECOMMENDATIONS

SEC. 7. (a) The Secretary of the Interior, with such advice and assistance as he may require from the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, shall consider and determine the policies and procedures that are necessary and desirable in carrying out efficiently and in the public interest the laws relating to fish and wildlife. The Secretary, with the assistance of the departmental staff herein authorized, shall—

(1) develop and recommend measures which are appropriate to assure the maximum sustainable production of fish and fishery products and to prevent unnecessary and excessive fluctuations in such production;

(2) study the economic condition of the industry, and whenever he determines that any segment of the domestic fisheries has been seriously disturbed either by wide fluctuation in the abundance of the resource supporting it, or by unstable market or fishing conditions or due to any other factors he shall make such recommendations to the President and the Congress as he deems appropriate to aid in stabilizing the domestic fisheries;

(3) develop and recommend special promotional and informational activities with a view to stimulating the consumption of fishery products whenever he determines that there is a prospective or actual surplus of such products;

(4) take such steps as may be required for the development, advancement, management, conservation, and protection of the fisheries resources; and

(5) take such steps as may be required for the development, management, advancement, conservation, and protection of wildlife resources through research, acquisition of refuge lands, development of existing facilities, and other means.

STATE DEPARTMENT—COOPERATION

SEC. 8. (a) The Secretary shall cooperate to the fullest practicable extent with the Secretary of State in providing representation at all meetings and conferences relating to fish and wildlife in which representatives of the United States and foreign countries participate.

The Secretary of State shall designate the Secretary of the Interior or the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, or a person designated by the Secretary of the Interior to represent the Department of the Interior, as a member of the United States delegation attending such meetings and conferences and also as a member of the negotiating team of any such delegation.

(b) The Secretary of State and all other officials having responsibilities in the fields of technical and economic aid to foreign nations shall consult with the Secretary in all cases in which the interests of fish and wildlife are involved, with a view to assuring that such interests are adequately represented at all times.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall be represented in all international negotiations conducted by the United States pursuant to section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, in any case in which fish products are directly affected by such negotiations.

48 Stat. 943.
19 USC 1351.

(d) The Secretary shall consult periodically with the various governmental, private nonprofit, and other organizations and agencies which have to do with any phase of fish and wildlife with respect to any problems that may arise in connection with such fish and wildlife.

REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES AND IMPORTS

SEC. 9. (a) The Secretary of the Interior shall make an annual report to the Congress with respect to activities of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service under this Act, and shall make such recommendations for additional legislation as he deems necessary.

Report to
Congress.

(b) The Secretary is authorized to make a report to the President and the Congress, and, when requested by the United States Tariff Commission in connection with section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended (67 Stat. 72, 74), or when an investigation is made under the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U. S. C. 1332), the Secretary is authorized to make a report to such Commission, concerning the following matters with respect to any fishery product which is imported into the United States, or such reports may be made upon a request from any segment of the domestic industry producing a like or directly competitive product—

65 Stat. 74.
19 USC 1364.

(1) whether there has been a downward trend in the production, employment in the production, or prices, or a decline in the sales, of the like or directly competitive product by the domestic industry; and

(2) whether there has been an increase in the imports of the fishery products into the United States, either actual or relative to the production of the like or directly competitive product produced by the domestic industry.

THE RIGHTS OF STATES

67 Stat. 29. SEC. 10. Nothing in this Act shall be construed (1) to interfere in any manner with the rights of any State under the Submerged Lands Act (Public Law 31, Eighty-third Congress) or otherwise provided by law, or to supersede any regulatory authority over fisheries exercised by the States either individually or under interstate compacts; or (2) to interfere in any manner with the authority exercised by any International Commission established under any treaty or convention to which the United States is a party.

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATION

SEC. 11. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 12. (a) The authorization for the transfer of certain funds from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Interior and their maintenance in a separate fund as contained in section 2 (a) of the Act of August 11, 1939, as amended July 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 376), shall be continued for the year ending June 30, 1957, and each year thereafter.

(b) Subsection (e) of section 2 of the aforesaid Act of August 11, 1939, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

“(e) The separate fund created for the use of the Secretary of the Interior under section 2 (a) of this Act and the annual accruals thereto shall be available for each year hereafter until expended by the Secretary.”

Approved August 8, 1956.

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